United Nations E/CN.7/1999/13

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
17 December 1998

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Forty-second session
Vienna, 16-25 March 1999
Item 10 of the provisional agenda*
Administrative and budgetary questions

Proposed revised biennial programme budget for 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Report of the Executive Director

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1-5	4
II.	Draft resolution	6	7
III.	Overview of proposed changes to the approved programme budget for the biennium 1998-19998	7-29	7
	A. Background for the revision	7-8	7
	B. Main proposed changes	9-20	8
	C. Highlights in the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly	21-29	10

* E/CN.7/1999/1.

V.98-58154 (E)

IV.	Sub-Saharan Africa		30-52	11
	A.	Description of the drug control situation	30-33	11
	B.	Major achievements during 1998	34-42	11
	C.	Objectives and strategies	43	13
	D.	Summary of activities under the revised biennial programme budget for 1998-1999	44-51	14
	E	Implementation and coordination arrangements	52	15
V.	North Africa and the Middle East		53-66	17
	A.	Description of the drug control situation	53-55	17
	B.	Major activities and achievements during 1998	56-57	17
	C.	Objectives and strategies	58-61	17
	D.	Summary of activities for 1999	62-64	18
	E.	Implementation and coordination arrangements	65-66	18
VI.	Central and eastern Europe		67-86	20
	A.	Description of the drug control situation	67-68	20
	B.	Major activities and achievements during 1998	69-73	20
	C.	Objectives and strategies	74-78	21
	D.	Summary of activities for 1999	79-84	21
	E.	Implementation and coordination arrangements	85-86	22
VII.	West and Central Asia		87-113	24
	A.	Description of the drug control situation	87-92	24
	B.	Major activities and achievements during 1998	93-98	24
	C.	Objectives and strategies	99	25
	D.	Summary of activities for 1999	100-108	25
	E.	Implementation and coordination arrangements	109-113	27
VIII.	South Asia		114-122	29
	A.	Description of the drug control situation	114	29
	B.	Major activities and achievements during 1998	115-117	29
	C.	Objectives and strategies	118	29
	D.	Summary of activities for 1999	119-121	29
	E.	Implementation and coordination arrangements	122	30
IX.	East Asia and the Pacific		123-138	32
	A.	Description of the drug control situation	123	32
	B.	Major activities and achievements during 1998	124-127	32
	C.	Objectives and strategies	128-130	32
	D.	Summary of activities for 1999	131-137	33
	E.	Implementation and coordination arrangements	138	34

X.	Latin America and the Caribbean	139-178	37
	A. Description of the drug control situation	139-141	37
	B. Major activities and achievements during 1998	142-155	37
	C. Objectives and strategies	156-164	40
	D. Summary of activities for 1999	165-175	41
	E. Implementation and coordination arrangements	176-178	42
XI.	Intercountry	179-243	45
	A. Global programme for the elimination of illicit crops—strategy for coca and opium poppy elimination	179-187	45
	B. External relations and media	188-189	46
	C. Global demand reduction activities	190-195	47
	D. Supply reduction and law enforcement	196-202	48
	E. Activities of scientific laboratories	203-212	49
	F. Research activities	213-220	50
	G. Money-laundering	221-229	51
	H. Global legal assistance programme	230-242	52
	I. Other global activities: electronic data and information sharing	243-244	54

I. Introduction

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 8 (XL), took note with approval of the initial resource allocation for programme activities amounting to $110,502,000 for the biennium 1998-1999, funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

2. The present document contains the proposed revised biennial programme budget for 1998-1999, amounting to $115,004,900. The difference between the proposed revised programme budget and the approved programme budget is $4,502,900, reflecting an increase of 4 per cent. A breakdown of the allocation of resources by region, sector, execution modality and location, including cost and volume changes, for the approved and the proposed revised biennial programme budget for 1998-1999, is shown in table 1. Table 2 contains a summary presentation of all programmes of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) by region, sector, execution modality and location for 1998-199,9 together with their source of funding, either general-purpose (unearmarked) or special-purpose (earmarked). Full implementation of the programmes described in the present document will continue to require dedicated financial support from the international community.

3. The presentation of the proposed revised biennial programme budget focuses on a description of those elements that have been changed, compared with the approved biennial programme budget, and on the reasons for the revision. Hence, the present document amends selected parts of the approved programme budget document (E/CN.7/1997/15). In addition, it includes a description of UNDCP activities (as revised) contained in the following seven regional programmes and in an inter-country programme: sub-Saharan Africa; north Africa and the Middle East; central and eastern Europe; west and central Asia; south Asia; east Asia and the Pacific; and Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. Each of the eight programmes, which are multi-sectoral, addressing prevention and reduction of drug abuse, elimination of illicit crops, suppression of illicit drug trafficking and intersectoral activities, is considered under the following headings: description of the drug-control situation in the programme area; major activities and achievements during 1998; the objectives and strategies of the programme; a summary of activities for 1999; and implementation and coordination arrangements. A table detailing the resource requirements by sector, execution modality and location and by source of funding for the biennium 1998-1999 for the region in question is presented at the end of each chapter. Tables 1 to 10 provide comparisons within and between the approved and the proposed revised programme budget for 1998-1999. Cost and volume changes are also identified. Volume changes reflect real increases and decreases in requirements, representing the controllable element in the budget estimates, including changes in delivery of technical cooperation, outputs and services. Detailed justification for those changes is contained in the various programme descriptions. Cost changes reflect increases or decreases in the cost of a resource input arising from changes in inflation and exchange rates.

5. A presentation of the proposed revised biennial support budget is contained in document E/CN.7/1999/12.

Table 1

Programme, sector, execution modality and location by cost and volume changes, 1998-1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	*1998-1999*	*Changes*				*1998-1999*
		Cost		*Volume*		
	Approved initial budget	*Increase/ (Decrease)*	*Percentage*	*Increase/ (Decrease)*	*Percentage*	*Proposed revised budget*
Programme						
Sub-Saharan Africa	9 499.9	328.8	3.5	(495.7)	(5.2)	9 333.0
North Africa and the Middle East	3 265.9	(13.9)	(0.4)	171.4	5.2	3 423.4
Central and eastern Europe	9 060.6	234.3	2.6	1 190.1	13.1	10 485.0
West and central Asia	24 221.9	(717.4)	(3.0)	(6 156.6)	(25.4)	17 347.9
South Asia	3 952.8	73.5	1.9	(393.0)	(9.9)	3 633.3
East Asia and the Pacific	17 001.2	754.4	4.4	(2 226.0)	(13.1)	15 529.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	27 999.7	(1 476.7)	(5.3)	6 724.8	24.0	33 247.8
Intercountry	15 500.0	438.6	2.8	6 061.4	39.1	22 000.0
Total	**110 502.0**	**(378.4)**	**(0.3)**	**4 876.4**	**4.4**	**115 000.0**
Sector						
Prevention and reduction of drug	21 945.9	48.6	0.2	7 669.4	34.9	29 663.9
Elimination of illicit crops	29 375.3	(563.5)	(1.9)	(2 752.1)	(9.4)	26 059.7
Suppression of illicit drug	40 063.4	(125.1)	(0.3)	(2 317.7)	(5.8)	37 620.6
Intersectoral	19 117.4	261.6	1.4	2 276.8	11.9	21 655.8
Total	**110 502.0**	**(378.4)**	**(0.3)**	**4 876.4**	**4.4**	**115 000.0**
Execution modality						
UNDCP	36 119.7	492.2	1.4	5 179.1	14.3	41 791.0
Agencies	47 868.3	362.1	0.8	(215.3)	(0.4)	48 015.1
National	26 514.0	(1 232.7)	(4.6)	(87.4)	(0.3)	25 193.9
Total	**110 502.0**	**(378.4)**	**(0.3)**	**4 876.4**	**4.4**	**115 000.0**
Location						
Country level	91 897.1	(694.4)	(0.8)	103.2	0.1	91 305.9
Headquarters level	18 604.9	316.0	1.7	4 773.2	25.7	23 694.1
Total	**110 502.0**	**(378.4)**	**(0.3)**	**4 876.4**	**4.4**	**115 000.0**

Table 2

Programme sector, execution modality and location by source of funding, 1998-1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	1998-1999 approved initial budget			1998-1999 proposed revised budget		
	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total
Programme						
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 156.5	8 343.4	9 499.9	1 538.2	7 794.8	9 333.0
North Africa and the Middle East	1 557.2	1 708.7	3 265.9	547.8	2 875.6	3 423.4
Central and eastern Europe	1 658.4	7 402.2	9 060.6	2 213.5	8 271.5	10 485.0
West and central Asia	2 981.7	21 240.2	24 221.9	5 353.5	11 994.4	17 347.9
South Asia	1 259.7	2 693.1	3 952.8	682.2	2 951.1	3 633.3
East Asia and the Pacific	1 279.0	15 722.2	17 001.2	4 744.8	10 784.8	15 529.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 616.5	25 383.2	27 999.7	-	33 247.8	33 247.8
Intercountry	4 924.6	10 575.4	15 500.0	3 520.0	18 480.0	22 000.0
Total	**17 433.6**	**93 068.4**	**110 502.0**	**18 600.0**	**96 400.0**	**115 000.0**
Sector						
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	4 265.7	17 680.2	21 945.9	4 485.4	25 178.5	29 663.9
Elimination of illicit crops	3 132.3	26 243.0	29 375.3	6 340.1	19 719.6	26 059.7
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	4 251.2	35 812.2	40 063.4	3 271.0	34 349.6	37 620.6
Intersectoral	5 784.4	13 333.0	19 117.4	4 503.5	17 152.3	21 655.8
Total	**17 433.6**	**93 068.4**	**110 502.0**	**18 600.0**	**96 400.0**	**115 000.0**
Execution modality						
UNDCP	7 535.4	28 584.3	36 119.7	8 750.3	33 040.7	41 791.0
Agencies	6 277.7	41 590.6	47 868.3	7 924.2	40 090.9	48 015.1
National	3 620.5	22 893.5	26 514.0	1 925.5	23 268.4	25 193.9
Total	**17 433.6**	**93 068.4**	**110 502.0**	**18 600.0**	**96 400.0**	**115 000.0**
Location						
Country level	12 664.2	79 232.9	91 897.1	13 312.0	77 993.9	91 305.9
Headquarters level	4 769.4	13 835.5	18 604.9	5 288.0	18 406.1	23 694.1
Total	**17 433.6**	**93 068.4**	**110 502.0**	**18 600.0**	**96 400.0**	**115 000.0**

II. Draft resolution

6. The following draft resolution, recommended to the Commission for adoption, summarizes the main issues contained in the present report.

Revised programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised biennial programme budget for 1998-1999 for the Fund of United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

1. *Endorses* the revised programme strategy for the biennium 1998-1999;

2. *Also endorses* the revised resource allocation for programme activities amounting to 115,004,900 United States dollars for the biennium 1998-1999 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as indicated below:

	General-purpose resources (United States dollars)	*Special-purpose resources* (United States dollars)
By region		
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...
North Africa and the Middle East	...	...
Central and eastern Europe	...	...
West and central Asia	...	...
South Asia	...	...
East Asia and the Pacific	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...
Intercountry	...	...
Total	...	...
By sector		
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	...	...
Elimination of illicit crops	...	...
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	...	...
Intersectoral	...	...
Total	...	...

3. *Notes* that implementation of the budget is subject to the availability of funding.

III. Overview of proposed changes to the approved programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

A. Background for the revision

7. The approved biennial programme budget was prepared in accordance with the medium-term plan for 1998-2001, taking into consideration new mandates having emerged since the adoption of the plan and the presentation of the proposed initial biennial programme budget for 1998-1999 to the Commission in December 1997. The medium-term plan was elaborated on basis of the main mandates of UNDCP set forth in the international drug control conventions, in particular the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[3] the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;[4] the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session (resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990); and Assembly resolutions 48/12, 49/168, 50/148, 51/64 and 52/92.

8. The medium-term plan for 1998-2001 was revised by the Assembly during 1998 to incorporate changes necessitated by the outcome of its twentieth special session on countering the world drug problem, held in June 1998. The outcome of the twentieth special session and the revised medium-term plan provided UNDCP with new and expanded mandates and required it to make significant changes in its strategic orientation and programme activities, which constituted the main reasons for the

proposed revision of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999.

B. Main proposed changes

9. The General Assembly at its twentieth special session called upon UNDCP to assist States in achieving the goals of eliminating or substantially reducing illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, the coca bush and the cannabis plant by 2008. At the same time, UNDCP has been requested to expand substantially its assistance to countries endeavouring to prevent and reduce drug abuse. At the twentieth special session, UNDCP was also enjoined to tackle the emerging problems of amphetamine-type stimulants, precursor chemicals and money-laundering, and to expand its work in the field of judicial cooperation. UNDCP will monitor the implementation of the strategy approved by the Assembly at the special session and report to Governments on progress made towards the attainment of its objectives. Implementing those mandates involves strengthening the UNDCP field structure as reflected in the biennial support budget and putting in place the programme elements required for significantly increased programme delivery in the biennium 2000-2001.

10. The revised budget also reflects the experience of UNDCP in implementing drug control activities in the various regions since the preparation of the initial biennial programme budget. Increased programme delivery in the Andean countries has been made possible by the translation of strong political commitment into a larger volume of programme activity than originally planned. UNDCP has been constrained from moving forward as quickly as anticipated with its alternative development programme in Afghanistan, in view of the continuing political situation and practical considerations. Other changes in programme implementation have also occurred, as detailed below.

11. In financial terms, the net result of the changes will be a shift of expenditure from supply reduction to demand reduction and a modest increase in intersectoral activities. Project expenditures for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse during the biennium are projected to increase from an initial budget of $21.9 million to a revised figure of $29.6 million. Intersectoral activities will also increase from $19.1 million to $21.7 million. At the same time, biennial resources required for the elimination of illicit crops will decrease from $29.4 million to $26.1 million, as will those required for the suppression of illicit drug trafficking from $40.1 million to $37.8 million.

12. In terms of the distribution of resources, the funds required for the regions of sub-Saharan Africa, north Africa and the Middle East and south Asia remain largely unchanged from the approved budget estimates. A modest increase is anticipated for central and eastern Europe. On the other hand, for west and central Asia, biennial requirements are expected to decrease from $24.2 million to $17.4 million, and for East Asia and the Pacific, from $17.0 million to $15.5 million. In contrast, programme delivery is expected to surpass the initial estimates for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium, the current estimate being $33.2 million, compared with the approved budget of $28.0 million. Finally, global activities in support of government action to meet the targets emerging from the twentieth special session will be significantly enhanced, and expenditures on the intercountry programme are expected to increase from $15.5 million to $22.0 million.

13. In sub-Saharan Africa, the revised budget for 1998-1999 is $9.3 million, slightly lower than originally approved. Organizational adjustments, stronger field offices and a review of current results have led to the definition of a programme priority matrix and a realignment of priorities and strategies as of 1999. The priorities are closely linked to those identified by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). An important element in supporting new initiatives is the recently opened regional office in South Africa and the decentralization of project execution to the field. That has resulted in a further shift of more than $2 million from headquarters to field execution. Similarly, the sectoral distribution of project activities is moving away from intersectoral activities to suppression of illicit trafficking. The latter sector now makes up more than 40 per cent in the revised budget, compared with about 30 per cent in the initial budget.

14. The revised programme for north Africa and the Middle East envisages a shift in resource requirements for the biennium from supply reduction to demand reduction. The main strategic thrust for 1999 will be initiating subregional technical cooperation in the countries of the eastern Mediterranean.

15. A modest increase in programme delivery is anticipated for central and eastern Europe, some 34.3 per cent,

attributable to an increase in programme volume and recosting adjustments, resulting in a net increase of $1.5 million, from $9.0 million to $10.5 million. The emphasis of the revised budget will be on reinforcing subregional cooperation through the framework for central Europe, a joint programme with the European Commission to strengthen drug enforcement capacities in Bulgaria, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and increased programme activities in the Russian Federation.

16. In west and central Asia, biennial requirements should decrease from $24.2 million to $17.4 million, mainly owing to lower programme delivery in Afghanistan caused by the continuing political and practical difficulties in working with the presumptive authorities. In addition to maintaining a focus on Afghanistan, priority will be given to countries used to traffic opiates from the major producing areas in Afghanistan. Action in the region will be reinforced through the implementation of a comprehensive programme framework in cooperation with the States members of ECO. Issues to be addressed include coordination of drug control activities within the region, enactment and implementation of legislation to seize and forfeit illicit proceeds, monitoring the implementation of the ECO Plan of Action on Drug Control and assistance in improving the institutional capacity to fight drug trafficking and in strengthening border controls, including stemming the flow of precursor chemicals.

17. In south Asia, little change is anticipated. Demand reduction initiatives will be expanded in India, partly in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO). In 1999, an all-India survey of the extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse will be completed. Subregional cooperation in the context of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) will be strengthened. Regional activities designed to prevent the diversion of precursors will stay on course. During the current biennium, drug control action in India will be linked with subregional cooperation efforts through the development of a new programme framework for south-east Asia. The linkage is also expected to contribute to increased programme delivery in south Asia during the biennium 2000-2001.

18. In east Asia and the Pacific, the focus of activities will continue to be on subregional cooperation. A new programme framework for south-east Asia currently under development will lay the groundwork for an expansion of programme activities during the biennium 2000-2001. That framework will bring Governments and UNDCP together with key players at the subregional level, in particular the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). From the budgetary perspective, significant decreases in the volume of programme activity aimed at the elimination of illicit crops and the suppression of drug trafficking are largely offset by increased costs. The initial budget for the region is expected to decrease slightly, from $17.0 million to $15.5 million.

19. The programme in Latin America and the Caribbean remains in line with the initially approved programme budget. Several projects, mainly in the area of demand reduction, will be concluded during the biennium 1998-1999. New programmes and projects formulated in 1998 started implementation in late 1998 or will do so in 1999. New projects take into account the objectives set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/2, annex, of 10 June 1998). Reference is made in particular to new projects focused on drug abuse survey and information systems, on precursor control, and on business plans for the elimination of drug crops, developed with the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

20. The revised intercountry programme for the biennium 1998-1999 takes into account the new and expanded mandates and programmes resulting from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Increased priority will be given to conducting a worldwide assessment of the drug abuse problem, developing policies and methodologies and providing advice to Governments concerning the elaboration of effective demand reduction strategies. The programme will increase from $15.5 million to $22 million, representing a volume increase of 39.1 per cent before recosting. The programme will focus more attention on demand reduction, which will increase from $4.0 million to $4.2 million, as well as on activities related to the elimination of illicit crops, which will increase from $0.4 million to $1.3 million. A substantial increase in programme delivery, from $3.6 million to $11.4 million, is also envisaged for the suppression of drug trafficking, including the global programme against money-laundering and the global legal assistance programme. Intersectoral activities, with biennial requirements of $5.0 million, will mainly comprise interdisciplinary research and studies, including the production of the second *World Drug Report*, and support the work of the UNDCP laboratory in standard-setting.

C. Highlights in the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

21. The twentieth special session of the General Assembly provided a new momentum for international drug control. The Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3 of 10 June 1998) and the action plans adopted by the Assembly spell out new priorities and commitments. An important landmark was the adoption of specific target dates for the achievement of the goals established under the various action plans. The bold objective set by the Assembly at the twentieth special session is to achieve a substantial reduction of illicit supply and demand for drugs by the year 2008.

22. UNDCP will support Governments in making use of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction as an instrument to reduce drug abuse by 2008. To that end, UNDCP convened an intergovernmental expert group meeting in December 1998 to initiate work on the development of an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration. Further, UNDCP will submit for the consideration of member states a business plan on vital parts of its demand reduction programme. To better understand the magnitude of the drug problem, UNDCP intends to establish a database on the extent of drug abuse worldwide. The establishment of an epidemiological infrastructure will provide data on the number of people abusing drugs and on emerging patterns of and trends in drug abuse. UNDCP will use the data bank to assist countries in developing cost-effective prevention and treatment measures. UNDCP efforts will include cooperation with other institutions, such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the National Institute for Drug Abuse in the United States of America.

23. UNDCP will provide guidance and support to Governments to ensure the elimination or significant reduction of illicit cultivation of narcotic crops by the year 2008. To that end, business plans were prepared to support Bolivia, Colombia and Peru in countering illicit narcotic crops. The new Andean strategies incorporate multilateral and bilateral support, loans from international financial institutions and a significant financial contribution from national Governments. The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) are ready to support that initiative. To counter the flow of illicit drugs from Afghanistan to western Europe and the United States, UNDCP has prepared a programme framework for States members of ECO. Another objective is to reduce demand for illicit drugs in ECO countries and to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals to Afghanistan. Work has also started on the $16-million project for the Wa area in Myanmar.

24. UNDCP is launching a programme exercise aimed at developing a mechanism to improve the monitoring of illicit narcotic crops so as to enable the international community to guide and assess progress made in eliminating or significantly reducing illicit narcotic drugs. General Assembly decisions and the revised medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 clearly provide the basis for an international monitoring mechanism for illicit narcotic crops that could be fully functional by 2001. Based on national monitoring mechanisms, it would make use of a network approach to develop the exchange of information, to facilitate international coordination and cooperation, as well as the mobilization of technical assistance, and to enable UNDCP to provide the international community with the quality data and situation analysis requested by the Member States.

25. Recognizing that an international synthesis of laws on money-laundering would make a difference, the General Assembly at its twentieth special session established a universal set of measures to close the gap between States that have strict laws and those where law enforcement or procedural shortcomings exist. In the field of money-laundering, a full-range of assistance in research, monitoring and technical cooperation will be provided.

26. At its twentieth special session, the Assembly adopted an action plan against illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors (resolution S-20/4 A of 10 June 1998). UNDCP is developing a subregional infrastructure for dealing with stimulants in east Asia, where the problem is particularly acute. UNDCP and the World Health Organization (WHO) are also studying the health and social effects of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, with special emphasis on Ecstasy. UNDCP will continue to play a leading role in promoting information-gathering and research into the best methods of monitoring clandestine manufacture. This includes pioneering work on signature analysis and chemical profiling of seized samples by the UNDCP laboratory.

27. UNDCP will strengthen its assistance to Governments in adopting and enforcing comprehensive national drug legislation and strategies aimed at giving effect to the provisions of the international drug control conventions and all relevant legal elements of the action plans and resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session. Those elements relate to demand reduction, amphetamine-type stimulants, precursors, measures to promote judicial cooperation, countering money-laundering, alternative development and eradication of illicit crops.

28. In fulfilling the catalytic role assigned to it within the United Nations system, UNDCP is working closely with other United Nations programmes and agencies to strengthen operational synergies for drug control. Renewed United Nations inter-agency collaboration on alternative development is taking place in Colombia and Viet Nam. With regard to cooperation with other regional bodies, UNDCP is providing technical support to the work of OAS.

29. UNDCP is further supporting several countries through international consultative conferences aimed at obtaining grants, loans and debt swaps to finance their national drug control plans.

IV. Sub-Saharan Africa

A. Description of the drug control situation

30. In sub-Saharan Africa, the following phenomena are of concern, although the degree of seriousness varies from one country to another: (a) increased cultivation, regional trafficking and abuse of cannabis; (b) increased illicit trafficking, into and through the region, of heroin, cocaine and psychotropic substances; (c) increased production and processing of psychotropic substances in east and southern Africa; and (d) local abuse of cocaine, heroin and psychotropic substances in main port cities, capitals and among street children.

31. With regard to cannabis, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal are the largest producers in west Africa. Central Africa has seen a rise in cannabis cultivation, particularly in Cameroon, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In east Africa, the main cannabis producers are Kenya, Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania, while South Africa is the main cannabis producer in southern Africa. Overall heroin seizures remained low, but have risen significantly in several west African countries, including Benin and Burkina Faso.

32. Cocaine trafficking has undergone shifts, also in response to Nigerian law enforcement action and its impact on neighbouring countries. Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone registered increased cocaine trafficking. The use of the postal system for cocaine and heroin trafficking to and through the region is well documented, and drug concealment in legitimate shipments are also on the rise in west and central African countries. Cocaine trafficking in southern Africa has increased significantly. Angola and South Africa are affected by trafficking of cocaine from Brazil, and cocaine seizures in Angola are up significantly. East Africa posted increased seizures and transit shipments of cannabis resin and heroin from south-west Asia. First-ever seizures of amphetamines from Asia and heroin from Afghanistan were made in east African ports in 1998, confirming that those ports are becoming illicit hubs of drug trafficking. Psychotropic substances continue to be trafficked through east and southern African ports, and are increasingly being produced in those regions.

33. Cannabis remains the main drug of abuse. Its abuse has spread widely, and is increasingly seen as a major threat to social stability and the well-being of youth. In west Africa, the consumption of heroin, cocaine and psychotropic substances is causing increasing concern. On the basis of limited surveys, Nigeria appears to have developed a serious drug abuse problem. Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal also registered increasing heroin and cocaine abuse. In east Africa, the number of drug abusers and the variety of drugs used are rising. Most countries reported growing numbers of young drug abusers, with an age of initiation as low as [illegible] years. Several countries observed an increase in the number of young girls and women abusing cannabis and cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type substances. In South Africa, virtually all kinds of drugs are for sale in illicit markets.

B. Major achievements during 1998

34. In late 1998, UNDCP had 30 ongoing projects. In addition, there were 8 projects approved but not yet started and 15 projects at the design stage. Several projects currently in the pipeline are the result of strengthened UNDCP field offices. The new regional southern Africa office of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat opened in Pretoria in

mid-1998, covering 11 countries. UNDCP embarked upon the development of a priority programme matrix for sub-Saharan Africa in 1998, in order to provide a common and harmonized framework for new regional programmes to be developed as of 1999.

1. Intersectoral Activities

35. The UNDCP study entitled "The drug nexus in Africa" was completed in 1998. The study presents findings on drug cultivation, production, trafficking and abuse in selected countries, and contains recommendations for future drug control action in sub-Saharan Africa. The UNDCP project to strengthen OAU in coordinating and monitoring the implementation of its drug control action plan made good progress during the year under review.

36. In west Africa, the UNDCP project based in Abidjan and aimed at developing drug control structures, human resources and programmes in ECOWAS countries ended in December 1998. Its activities included training courses in different drug sectors for 50 trainees; policy guidance and institutional strengthening for the ECOWAS Drugs Unit and its member States; assistance to Cape Verde and Senegal in the preparation of their master plans; and support for the second regional meeting of ECOWAS drug coordinators in September 1998. The meeting of drug coordinators adopted draft rules and statutes for an ECOWAS drug control trust fund, known as the ECODRUG fund, set up by ECOWAS in 1997 with an initial instalment of $150,000, to be supplemented by members' contributions equal to 2 per cent of their ECOWAS dues. The final evaluation of the UNDCP project based in Abidjan was conducted in late 1998 and found that: (a) the project had successfully built a drug control coordination capacity within the ECOWAS secretariat; (b) national interministerial drug control coordination committees in all 16 ECOWAS countries had been strengthened; and (c) drug control awareness at the technical and political levels had been promoted effectively, as demonstrated by the creation of the ECOWAS drug control trust fund.

37. Other intersectoral activities in west Africa included support to the Governments of Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal in the formulation and finalization of national drug control master plans or strategies. In Nigeria, the formulation of a new multisectoral five-year programme started. In central Africa, an Interministerial Committee for Drug Control was set up in the Central African Republic, and the interministerial committee in Gabon was strengthened. In Chad, drug control legislation has been updated and legal training provided to magistrates.

2. Suppression of Illicit Drug Trafficking

38. UNDCP drug law enforcement advisory services were made available for project formulation or the preparation of master plans in Botswana, Cape Verde, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Zimbabwe, as well as for regional meetings organized by OAU, ECOWAS and SADC. In west and central Africa, high-level meetings were held on drug trafficking, and mechanisms were developed to improve related regional cooperation. In Ghana, drug control legislation was updated, magistrates and prosecutors were trained, and decentralized anti-drug squads were provided support.

39. In east and southern Africa, the regional customs intelligence liaison office (RILO) project of UNDCP and the World Customs Organization (WCO) resulted in the creation of the first regional drug law enforcement information and exchange mechanism covering more than 20 east and southern African countries. A new project to further improve and sustain previous achievements of that network was submitted to UNDCP for approval and funding in late 1998. The UNDCP seaport control project for east and southern Africa made very good progress. The first port drugs intelligence unit was set up in Mombasa, Kenya, in early 1998, and training was provided for customs, police and port authorities in both their own countries and in Europe. As a result, the first-ever seizures of amphetamines in container shipments from Asia and of heroin from Afghanistan were made in their ports in mid-1998. The seizures led to investigative cooperation between African and European law enforcement agencies, which demonstrated the success of the project and the need to further improve African port control capacities. Other law enforcement work included the evaluation of a regional project to train drug-scenting dogs.

40. A legal workshop held in South Africa in August 1998 paved the way for a new training project in regional legal assistance for east and southern African countries, planned to start in 1999. A drug law enforcement training project with the South African police was signed in 1998. Consultations were held with Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa on means to improve drug control in those countries, as well as to promote sub-regional cooperation in drug control and crime prevention. In Botswana, the law enforcement components of an ongoing national project were implemented, and other project activities were refocused to improve results. In

Lesotho, new drugs legislation was drafted and training in licit control was provided. Law enforcement project implementation in Swaziland was put on hold because of delays in Government approval of new drug control legislation, drafted with UNDCP assistance.

3. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

41. Under a new Africa-wide initiative, UNDCP provided demand reduction advice to Governments, regional bodies and non-governmental organizations. Its chief aims were to assist with demand reduction policies and to formulate and implement new projects. Training was given to 60 non-governmental organizations, and UNDCP assisted in the creation of national and regional networks of non-governmental organizations. Some 20 non-governmental organizations from 11 countries benefited from a regional workshop on the management of demand reduction programmes, and members of 15 non-governmental organizations undertook study tours to Benin, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, South Africa and Uganda to exchange experiences with other non-governmental organizations. Assistance was provided to Governments in formulating the demand reduction chapters of national master plans. In Nigeria, two pilot projects were successfully completed. They benefited from partnerships with other United Nations agencies, and were designed to develop methods for the integration of drug abuse control into community-based development programmes in rural and urban areas. Rapid assessment surveys of drug abuse were conducted in Chad and Gabon.

42. In Kenya, UNDCP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) worked together to promote preventive education for out-of-school children. Training guides and other material were developed. Together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNDCP worked to ensure that drug abuse concerns were integrated into the activities of the Kenya Scouts Association and the Peer Counselling programme. A new national project was formulated for Madagascar, including sports-against-drugs pilot activities.

C. Objectives and strategies

43. The strategic orientation of the UNDCP programme in sub-Saharan Africa remains unchanged. However, a UNDCP programme priorities matrix covering the period 1999-2004 is being developed. It is intended to further rationalize future UNDCP activities on the basis of priorities and a more stringent assessment of absorption capacities. The overall framework of the programme priorities matrix will be determined by the specific drug control targets of OAU, ECOWAS and SADC, as well as by national objectives reflecting the commitments endorsed at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Priority is currently being assigned to the following six sectors:

(a) *Strengthening drug demand reduction*. Cooperation with national health authorities, social and educational services, the media and non-governmental organizations in awareness creation, prevention and education, as well as in undertaking rehabilitation and reinsertion measures in selected countries already facing severe problems of drug addiction;

(b) *Policy and institution-building*. Assistance to Governments in developing national drug control coordination bodies, national strategies or action plans; and cooperation with the OAU, ECOWAS and SADC secretariats, as well as with other regional bodies, in developing drug control coordination, monitoring and advisory functions;

(c) *Drug control information, research and networking*. Assistance to local research and studies on specific drug control patterns or phenomena at national or subregional levels; rapid assessments and other surveys to identify the extent and nature of drug control problems and identification of effective countermeasures and best practices; support to national and regional drug information and reporting mechanisms, including improved reporting to UNDCP, the International Narcotics Control Board and other international organizations; and promotion of information exchange and creation of networks among drug control experts;

(d) *Strengthening law enforcement and control capacities (national level)*. Assistance to drug law enforcement units in key areas of trafficking, production or internal redistribution of drugs; development of national law enforcement information and inter-agency co-ordination structures; support to forensic laboratories, law enforcement training facilities and specialized money-laundering or precursor control units; and strengthening licit control structures and mechanisms;

(e) *Developing law enforcement and control measures (regional level)*: assistance to Governments or institutions in the creation of communication and information systems for multicountry drug law enforcement; facilitating subregional information exchange and

operational planning; and support for the creation of subregional and cross-border operations between law enforcement agencies;

(f) *Development and strengthening of law and legislation*. Assistance in the drafting of new drug control legislation, including legislation on money-laundering and precursor control; advisory services for the harmonization of legal systems, facilitation of training and more effective implementation of laws, including international cooperation.

D. Summary of activities under the revised biennial programme budget for 1998-1999

44. With a view to improving the low implementation rates by the end of the biennium 1998-1999, attention will be given to the completion of previous and ongoing UNDCP activities by the end of 1999. Under the UNDCP programme priorities matrix for the period 1999-2004, new activities will be formulated, some of which will start in the current biennium. New regional programmes will be developed for west and southern Africa, in close collaboration and coordination with the European Commission and other partners.

1. Drug demand reduction: prevention and rehabilitation measures

45. A demand reduction umbrella project for Africa is planned to cover the following activities: (a) development of a drug information network; (b) capacity-building for demand reduction, including prevention and communication components. Those activities will involve all UNDCP field offices, Governments, universities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, entitles in the United Nations system and OAU, ECOWAS and SADC. In west Africa, a subregional project aimed at strengthening demand reduction awareness among risk groups in Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Senegal will start. In Senegal, UNDCP will strengthen operational and institutional entities, thus enabling them to develop new prevention programmes. The planned new programme for Nigeria contains drug demand reduction activities aimed at enhancing the work of non-governmental organizations and the Government in this sector. In east Africa, the current regional project for non-governmental organizations will be extended, and new national projects planned for Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania contain demand reduction components. In southern Africa, a regional project facilitating the development of a resource centre on drug abuse and associated alcohol problems will be initiated, on the basis of experience gained from a similar project in Zimbabwe.

2. Policy and institution-building (intersectoral)

46. Training and advisory services to the OAU drug control unit will continue, and progress made in the implementation of the OAU drug control action plan will be periodically reviewed. It is planned to hand over project execution to OAU by the end of 1999. In west Africa, the new regional programme will include support to the ECOWAS drug control unit for better cooperation with national interministerial committees. In Guinea Bissau, a planned project includes support to new drug control structures, master plan formulation, licit control measures and legal development. For central Africa, the development of further institutional structures and human capacities for drug control is planned.

47. In east Africa, a new project for Madagascar aims at the finalization of a national drug control master plan. A project in the United Republic of Tanzania will strengthen the capacity of the anti-drug commissioner to coordinate all drug control activities. In southern Africa, UNDCP will assist Malawi in the development of a national interministerial committee, a master plan and modern drug control legislation. A project to start in Mozambique in 1999 also addresses institution-building and policy formulation.

3. Improving drug control information, research and networking systems (intersectoral)

48. A new Africa-wide umbrella programme will support improved networking among non-governmental organizations in Africa and between other bodies working in demand reduction. New law enforcement initiatives are expected to create mechanisms for improved operational exchange and cooperation between African law enforcement bodies, including improved reporting on new drug trends and major seizures to UNDCP and other international bodies. In west Africa, UNDCP will conduct rapid assessments in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal, which are to serve two main purposes: (a) to strengthen national capacities to assess the extent and patterns of drug abuse; and (b) to provide a sound basis for the future

formulation of targeted responses that meet the specific drug control requirements of the countries concerned.

4. Strengthening law enforcement and control capacities at the national level

49. In west Africa, national law enforcement components will be completed in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Senegal. Under the new programme in Nigeria, there are plans to expand the drug intelligence database at the Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency and to upgrade interdiction capacities at seaports. Other plans include the development of technical know-how and expertise in money-laundering, the integration of crime prevention components into multisectoral programmes and the improvement of existing legal frameworks. Drug law enforcement training and logistical support will be provided to the United Republic of Tanzania, and new projects are planned for Eritrea and Ethiopia. A new regional project will be developed to improve national laboratory services for drug enforcement investigations and court proceedings. The east African port control project will be extended to Djibouti, Eritrea and Somalia. In southern Africa, new projects in Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa will address the need for improved national drug law enforcement capacities.

5. Developing law enforcement and control measures at the regional level

50. The programme for west Africa will include sub-regional law enforcement measures to address increasing drug trafficking in countries neighbouring Nigeria. In east and southern Africa, new regional projects will strengthen licit control systems and capacities, including inter-agency cooperation at national and regional levels. Advisory services, training and logistical support for control over licit drugs will be provided to address the inadequate administrative control mechanism. The second RILO project for east and southern Africa will improve inter-agency drug enforcement cooperation at national, regional and international levels. Computer equipment and training in information-gathering, intelligence and the management of anti-drug units will be provided. For southern Africa, planned new law enforcement projects will address cooperation between South African enforcement services and those of neighbouring countries and measures to combat the flow of cocaine from Brazil.

6. Improving legal systems and strengthening the rule of law

51. Ongoing regional legal assistance projects in west and central Africa, as well as some national projects containing legal assistance elements, will continue in 1999. A new legal assistance project in the pipeline for east and southern Africa will provide training and advisory services to the judiciary using existing training centres and resources in Southern Africa.

E. Implementation and coordination arrangements

52. Many activities will be implemented with other United Nations bodies acting as executing or associated agencies. Cooperation will increase in 1999, in particular with the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Volunteers, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNFPA, the United Nations Office for Project Services, ILO and WHO. National execution has been tested in two cases in the region, and will be encouraged where that modality carries the expectation of sustainability. Given the drug control commitment shown by regional bodies, that is, OAU, ECOWAS and SADC, their closer involvement in UNDCP project implementation and execution is planned. Several projects are being executed by, or together with, the World Customs Organization (WCO). Direct implementation by non-governmental organizations in the regi : will require special advisory and monitoring efforts by UNDCP in initial project phases. As of 1999, UNDCP will increase its efforts to mobilize cash or significant in-kind contributions for new activities in the region. Special efforts will also be undertaken to identify possible synergies with other United Nations entities or programmes and with external partners active in the region. The proposed revised budget allocation for the programme for sub-Saharan Africa for the biennium 1998-1999 is presented in table 3.

Table 3
Sub-Saharan Africa: sector, execution modality and location by source of funding, 1998-1999
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1998-1999 approved initial budget			Changes				1998-1999 proposed revised budget		
				Cost		Volume				
Item	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*	*Increase/ (Decrease)*	*Percentage*	*Increase/ (Decrease)*	*Percentage*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Sector										
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	406.0	1 460.4	1 866.4	67.8	3.6	108.8	5.8	321.1	1 721.9	2 043.0
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	325.3	2 596.8	2 922.1	117.1	4.0	748.6	25.6	688.1	3 099.7	3 787.8
Intersectoral	425.2	4 286.2	4 711.4	143.9	3.1	(1 353.1)	(28.7)	529.0	2 973.2	3 502.2
Total	**1 156.5**	**8 343.4**	**9 499.9**	**328.8**	**3.5**	**(495.7)**	**(5.2)**	**1 538.2**	**7 794.8**	**9 333.0**
Execution modality										
UNDCP	1 046.5	6 002.1	7 048.6	240.0	3.4	(1 482.0)	(21.0)	973.4	4 833.2	5 806.6
Agencies	110.0	2 012.6	2 122.6	78.7	3.7	191.1	9.0	383.4	2 009.0	2 392.4
National	-	328.7	328.7	10.1	3.1	795.2	52.0	181.4	952.6	1 134.0
Total	**1 156.5**	**8 343.4**	**9 499.9**	**328.8**	**3.5**	**(495.7)**	**(5.2)**	**1 538.2**	**7 794.8**	**9 333.0**
Location										
Field level	1 093.0	5 995.1	7 088.1	252.3	3.6	1 751.2	24.7	1 434.0	7 657.6	9 091.6
Headquarters	63.5	2 348.3	2 411.8	76.5	3.2	(2 246.9)	(93.2)	104.2	137.2	241.4
Total	**1 156.5**	**8 343.4**	**9 499.9**	**328.8**	**3.5**	**(495.7)**	**(5.2)**	**1 538.2**	**7 794.8**	**9 333.0**

V. North Africa and the Middle East

A. Description of the drug control situation

53. Prior to 1991, Lebanon was the main producer of cannabis and opium poppy in the Middle East and a major crossroad for illicit drug trafficking. Currently, illicit cultivation in the Bekaa Valley has practically ceased as a result of eradication measures undertaken by the Lebanese authorities with the support of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, UNDCP and the international community and with a view to alternative development in the Bekaa Valley. There are, however, difficulties in sustaining the success achieved, and the country is still affected by illicit drug trafficking.

54. Morocco continues to be affected by large-scale cultivation of cannabis, with international drug-trafficking groups organizing shipments to Europe. The area under cultivation is estimated at 50,000 hectares. In recent years, Egypt has been affected by a rise in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis in the region of southern and northern Sinai.

55. Drug abuse is increasing in the region. Opiates and sedatives are the two main types of drugs abused, followed by cannabis and cocaine. Socio-economic factors, such as illiteracy, poverty and political unrest are factors contributing to drug abuse in the region. Cultural and social restrictions continue to serve as a barrier to drug abuse.

B. Major activities and achievements during 1998

56. In north Africa and the Middle East, projects were being implemented in Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon and the Palestinian Autonomous Areas. In the third quarter of 1998, execution of all ongoing projects was transferred to the regional office in Cairo. As a result, project activities gained momentum, particularly in Egypt and the areas under Palestinian jurisdiction. In Egypt, UNDCP advanced the rapid assessment of drug abuse, coordinated by an international expert working in close cooperation with local institutions. UNDCP assistance to the areas under Palestinian jurisdiction aims at increasing capacities in supply and demand reduction. During 1998, project implementation focused on the law enforcement component. Within the framework of subregional cooperation, training of law enforcement personnel is being conducted by the Egyptian Anti-narcotics General Administration in Cairo and Gaza. The law enforcement capacities of the Palestinian authorities have also been strengthened through the provision of drug search and laboratory equipment. In north Africa, UNDCP supported the upgrading of interdiction capacities in Tunisia by providing equipment and training to sniffer-dog handlers. Also, three Algerian law enforcement officers were trained in advanced investigation techniques in cooperation with the Government of France.

57. The regional office in Cairo facilitated closer monitoring of the situation and rapid reaction to new developments. The UNDCP project in Lebanon was revised to better respond to recent changes in the project environment. A new multisectoral project was drafted for Lebanon and a law enforcement training programme was designed for the countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC).

C. Objectives and strategies

58. The first objective is to assess and keep abreast of the drug situation in north Africa and the Middle East. UNDCP will continue undertaking assessment missions to different countries of the region to maintain its capacity to provide an updated and comprehensive analysis of the fluid drug control situation in the region. Those missions will also serve to increase government awareness of drug-related threats and bolster the level of political commitment to active drug control measures. A main element in that process is support to the development of national master plans for drug control to allow for a comprehensive analysis of the problems, capacities and needs of the countries in the region. In that context, UNDCP is currently cooperating with Algeria and Jordan. Similar activities are foreseen in Egypt, Morocco and the States members of GCC.

59. The second objective is, with the full support and active involvement of the Government, to identify measures that would make it possible to address the socio-economic dimension of large-scale cannabis cultivation in Morocco. The first phase of the UNDCP strategy will involve assistance in the preparation and implementation of a project to monitor areas under illicit cultivation. At the same time, research will be conducted on historical, cultural and economic issues related to cannabis cultivation.

60. The third objective is to stem drug trafficking in the eastern Mediterranean through multicountry cooperation programmes. The strategy will be aimed at facilitating

cross-border cooperation in drug control. To achieve that objective, pragmatic solutions will need to be found to overcome the impediments to cooperation existing at the political level.

61. The fourth objective is to identify modalities of cooperation with the States of the Gulf. UNDCP will work with Governments in developing a proactive response to the growing problems of supply and demand reduction problems in the subregion.

D. Summary of activities for 1999

62. UNDCP efforts will focus on the establishment of subregional cooperation programmes at the technical level between groups of countries affected by similar problems in illicit drug trafficking, including Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syrian Arab Republic, on the one hand, and Egypt, Israel and Jordan, the areas under Palestinian jurisdiction on the other.

63. To facilitate the elimination of illicit narcotic crops, UNDCP will continue to support the programme initiated in Lebanon, where UNDCP has succeeded, together with UNDP, in establishing a regional umbrella development programme aimed at the revitalization of the Bekaa region. UNDCP cooperation with Morocco will start with an assessment of the situation in the Rif region.

64. A programme to prevent and reduce drug abuse, developed within the framework of national master plans, will be implemented in the Middle East, addressing data collection and analysis, school curricula for prevention of drug abuse, training of health professionals and educational programmes. At the regional level, UNDCP will be focusing on the main urban areas where drug abuse problems are likely to be concentrated. New rapid assessments to update knowledge on the drug abuse situation are therefore planned under the multisectoral project in Lebanon and as part of the comprehensive programming efforts in Morocco.

E. Implementation and coordination arrangements

65. The majority of projects in the region will be implemented through the involvement of other United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Office for Project Services, UNDP, ILO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNDCP will undertake implementation of only a small number of projects, such as subregional law enforcement projects or data collection projects, where national execution is not considered to be an option. In the areas of prevention and reduction of drug abuse, execution by non-governmental organizations will continue to be the dominant implementation modality. However, national execution will be pursued, taking into consideration cost-effectiveness and national capacities to ensure sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation of project activities will be undertaken by the UNDCP regional office in Cairo.

66. The build-up in the multilateral and bilateral assistance programmes will be monitored to ensure adequacy of existing coordination arrangements. The proposed revised budget allocation for the programme for north Africa and the Middle East for the biennium 1998-1999 is presented in table 4.

Table 4

North Africa and the Middle East: sector, execution modality and location by source of funding, 1998-1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	1998-1999 approved initial budget			Changes				1998-1999 proposed revised budget		
				Cost		Volume				
	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total
Sector										
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	-	872.6	872.6	(3.6)	(0.4)	1 106.7	126.8	-	1 975.7	1 975.7
Elimination of illicit crops	681.5	102.0	783.5	(3.2)	(0.4)	(630.4)	(80.5)	-	149.9	149.9
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	875.7	734.1	1 609.8	(7.1)	(0.4)	(1 352.7)	(84.0)	-	250.0	250.0
Intersectoral	-	-	-	-	-	1 047.8	-	547.8	500.0	1 047.8
Total	**1 557.2**	**1 708.7**	**3 265.9**	**(13.9)**	**(0.4)**	**171.4**	**5.2**	**547.8**	**2 875.6**	**3 423.4**
Execution modality										
UNDCP	-	827.2	827.2	(3.5)	(0.4)	(502.4)	(60.7)	51.4	269.9	321.3
Agencies	1 557.2	881.5	2 438.7	(10.4)	(0.4)	673.8	27.6	496.4	2 605.7	3 102.1
Total	**1 557.2**	**1 708.7**	**3 265.9**	**(13.9)**	**(0.4)**	**171.4**	**5.2**	**547.8**	**2 875.6**	**3 423.4**
Location										
Field level	1 557.2	1 240.0	2 797.2	(11.9)	(0.4)	638.1	22.8	547.8	2 875.6	3 423.4
Headquarters	-	468.7	468.7	(2.0)	(0.4)	(466.7)	(99.6)	-	-	-
Total	**1 557.2**	**1 708.7**	**3 265.9**	**(13.9)**	**(0.4)**	**171.4**	**5.2**	**547.8**	**2 875.6**	**3 423.4**

VI. Central and eastern Europe

A. Description of the drug control situation

67. The northern supply channel is used for the transportation of heroin and hashish from Afghanistan and Pakistan through the central Asian and Transcaucasian States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Russian Federation. Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia have become storage areas for heroin shipments. Those States are also used for the transit of cocaine and cannabis resin for European markets. A large number of the criminal groups involved in such operations are based in CIS countries. The southern heroin supply channel originates in the same countries of south-west Asia and passes through the countries of the Black Sea region. Trafficking of herbal cannabis and hashish is mostly done in bulk consignments of multi-ton weight, hidden in containers. Annual seizures are well in excess of 20 tons. Trafficking of cocaine is done predominantly by air and is still relatively small-scale. At the same time, several cocaine consignments in the range of 200 to 600 kilograms were detected in sea containers.

68. The illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs is spreading at an alarming rate; amphetamines originating from Poland are reported to have the highest purity levels ranging from 97 to almost 100 per cent. Increasing abuse of amphetamines and hallucinogens represents a dominant trend in Europe. After tripling between 1985 and 1990, seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants tripled again during in the 1990s.

B. Major activities and achievements during 1998

69. An important component of UNDCP activities in central and eastern Europe has been the establishment of the UNDCP coordination mechanism for eastern Europe, the Baltic States and CIS. An external evaluation confirmed the need for coordination of technical assistance projects in the foreseeable future owing to the complexity of the needs of recipient countries and the number of donors involved in the target region.

70. A total of 29 projects are currently being executed in eastern Europe, including those executed by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

71. UNDCP launched a joint programme with the European Commission, in the context of the programme known as Poland/Hungary Aid for the Reconstruction of the Economy (PHARE), with a view to strengthening drug enforcement capacities in Bulgaria, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, with a budget of $7.64 million. The programme was prepared to implement a memorandum of understanding signed by UNDCP and the European Commission on 18 February 1997, and reflected the policy-level recognition by both bodies of the need to coordinate their respective drug control efforts on the basis of close partnership. A similar approach will be followed in the preparation of a follow-up programme for the suppression of illicit trafficking in 10 countries of eastern Europe.

72. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNDCP has significantly progressed in the implementation of two projects aimed at providing support to the Dayton Peace Agreement at the level of the entities involved. They are being executed in close cooperation with the International Police Task Force and the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNDCP operations have produced concrete results in the complex area of inter-entity confidence-building. In April 1998, two police officers from the Republika Srpska participated in a training course on drug recognition in Mostar. It was the first training activity sponsored by the United Nations with the participation of representatives from both entities involved since the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement. In May, another two narcotics police officers from the Republika Srpska participated in a criminal intelligence course for police from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In June 1998, the first operational planning meeting took place between police officers from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska at the initiative of UNDCP, and resulted in the planning of a joint operation. The basis for the planning was the common knowledge of raid planning techniques taught to both parties under ongoing UNDCP projects.

73. In Croatia, UNDCP achieved good results both in providing advanced training to Customs and in implementing a rapid assessment study on the scope of drug abuse. The expertise of the national team built with

international assistance will be made available for completion of similar studies in other States, notably Egypt and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In Albania, despite the unstable political situation, UNDCP succeeded in organizing the training and provision of basic equipment for the anti-narcotics police.

C. Objectives and strategies

74. The first objective is to consolidate in-country and subregional programmes started in the previous biennium and promote coordination arrangements to link neighbouring countries in drug law enforcement activities. The alarming escalation of the drug phenomenon in the region calls for reinforcing and further development of assistance. The Baltic States, Belarus and Ukraine form a geopolitical belt between south-west Asia and the Russian Federation, on one side, and Poland, as the main gateway for the trafficking of illicit drugs to Germany, and to Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Correspondingly, UNDCP will attempt to forge more coordinated operational measures and a greater degree of cross-border cooperation among those five countries of destination. At the strategic level, a major challenge to drug control is posed by the escalation of drug production, manufacturing, trafficking and consumption in the Russian Federation. The first strategic goal will be to prioritize needs identified in the plan of action presented in April 1997 by the Russian Federation at the International Conference on Drug Control Cooperation with the Russian Federation, organized by UNDCP, and to coordinate available resources for bilateral and multilateral assistance to achieve a maximum multiplier effect.

75. The second objective is to provide support to eastern European countries for their participation in the process of European integration. In close coordination with relevant bodies of the European Union, UNDCP will formulate several large-scale sectoral programmes of technical cooperation aimed at assisting eastern European countries in meeting the requirements of the *acquis communautaire* on drugs. The first step will involve negotiation of a memorandum of understanding between UNDCP and the European Union, which will define the role of UNDCP and the broad scope of the envisaged UNDCP intervention.

76. The third objective is to achieve measurable progress in supply reduction through the strengthening of capacities for suppression of illicit trafficking and the dismantling of criminal organizations. Illicit activities related to drug trafficking are expanding and bringing increasing profits to international and local criminal organizations. In some eastern European countries, criminal organizations are attempting to extend their influence to political spheres in an effort to establish control over sectors of the legal economy.

77. The fourth objective is to promote subregional cooperation in the field of demand reduction through multicountry and regional programmes. In the demand reduction sector, inter-agency cooperation will be enhanced to optimize impact.

78. The fifth objective is to support social reconstruction and reconciliation in countries in a post-conflict situation. In eastern Europe, several countries are facing the consequences of violent internal and external social conflicts. Those consequences often include increased levels of drug use and drug trafficking. UNDCP will support the strengthening of relevant institutional structures and promote confidence-building measures that could help to restore cross-border cooperation disrupted by conflicts.

D. Summary of activities for 1999

79. The biennium 1998-1999 has been characterized by the implementation of a subregional cooperation strategy in eastern Europe. At the same time, it is being adjusted to the rapidly changing political, socio-economic and drug-related environments, while remaining pragmatic and impact-oriented. UNDCP will continue to promote subregional cooperation and the strengthening of the drug control capacities of both government and non-governmental institutions.

80. In the field of prevention and reduction of drug abuse, emphasis will be placed on subregional cooperation and coordination, the strengthening of key drug control institutions and the development of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes. UNDCP will continue working with the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe in expanding its multi-city network to States of eastern Europe, and with UNESCO in strengthening primary prevention to counteract the trend of increasing substance abuse among children and young people. Cooperation will continue with ILO through the workplace prevention programme.

81. In supply reduction, UNDCP will concentrate on the implementation of a joint UNDCP-PHARE programme for strengthening drug enforcement capacities in south-east Europe. The project objectives place emphasis on harmonization of approaches in drug law enforcement, operational techniques and information systems in the beneficiary countries. Institution- and confidence-building in post-conflict countries will be supported by technical assistance to narrow the gap between different countries in eastern Europe in institutional frameworks and control capacities.

82. In the Russian Federation, assistance will be provided to support the Plan of Action for Enhancing Implementation of the Federal Drug Control Programme (1997-2000). A project entitled "Immediate technical assistance on control and prevention of drugs and related organized crime in the Russian Federation" started in October 1998.

83. At the end of the biennium, it is anticipated that drug-control agencies will be better equipped and coordinated and more effective, and that cooperation at the subregional level between key drug control institutions will have improved. Operational information will be exchanged more easily and on a regular basis, facilitating arrests and increased seizures of illicit drugs and precursors chemicals.

84. The framework of the UNDCP coordination mechanism for international drug control assistance to eastern Europe and European CIS countries is being increasingly used for the formulation of joint UNDCP-donor strategies and the design and execution of technical cooperation projects and programmes. UNDCP will continue to function as a central coordinating body, and to that effect the coordination mechanism will be continued and further developed during the biennium 1998-1999.

E. Implementation and coordination arrangements

85. By the end of the biennium 1998-1999, most UNDCP projects and programmes will be field-based. For large-scale programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and south-east Europe, project offices will be set up in Sarajevo and Sofia. Those offices will also oversee implementation of smaller-scale country projects in neighbouring countries. For reasons of cost and management efficiency, the functions of the regional office for eastern Europe will be performed at UNDCP headquarters.

86. UNDCP will retain the execution of large-scale supply reduction programmes; country-level projects will be executed, where appropriate, in cooperation with other United Nations agencies. For projects aimed at prevention and reduction of drug abuse, execution by non-governmental organizations will remain the preferred modality. National execution will be pursued, wherever justified by cost-efficiency considerations and the existence of adequate national capacities, to ensure sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation of project activities will be undertaken by UNDCP. The proposed revised budget allocation for the programme for central and eastern Europe for the biennium 1998-1999 is presented in table 5.

Table 5

Central and eastern Europe: sector, execution modality and location by source of funding, 1998-1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	1998-1999 approved initial budget			Changes				1998-1999 proposed revised budget		
				Cost		Volume				
	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total	Increase/ (Decease)	Percentage	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total
Sector										
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	476.7	1 664.7	2 141.4	52.6	2.5	806.0	37.6	700.0	2 300.0	3 000.0
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	544.6	5 575.1	6 119.7	165.6	2.7	(1 815.3)	(29.7)	500.0	3 970.0	4 470.0
Intersectoral	637.1	162.4	799.5	16.1	2.0	2 199.4	275.1	1 013.5	2 001.5	3 015.0
Total	**1 658.4**	**7 402.2**	**9 060.6**	**234.3**	**2.6**	**1 190.1**	**13.1**	**2 213.5**	**8 271.5**	**10 485.0**
Execution modality										
UNDCP	25.6	1 547.7	1 573.3	39.1	2.5	3 502.6	222.6	1 315.0	3 800.0	5 115.0
Agencies	1 632.8	5 854.5	7 487.3	195.2	2.6	(2 312.5)	(30.9)	898.5	4 471.5	5 370.0
Total	**1 658.4**	**7 402.2**	**9 060.6**	**234.3**	**2.6**	**1 190.1**	**13.1**	**2 213.5**	**8 271.5**	**10 485.0**
Location										
Field level	1 372.2	7 109.4	8 481.6	221.5	2.6	(3 375.1)	(39.8)	300.0	5 028.0	5 328.0
Headquarters	286.2	292.8	579.0	12.8	2.2	4 565.2	788.5	1 913.5	3 243.5	5 157.0
Total	**1 658.4**	**7 402.2**	**9 060.6**	**234.3**	**2.6**	**1 190.1**	**13.1**	**2 213.5**	**8 271.5**	**10 485.0**

VII. West and Central Asia

A. Description of the drug control situation

87. The region covered by ECO is one of the largest opium-producing, -consuming and -trafficking areas in the world, mainly as a result of illicit opium cultivation in Afghanistan. Opium from Afghanistan is trafficked across common borders to Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to markets in Europe. Today, approximately 80 per cent of all heroin seized in Europe originates from Afghanistan.

88. In 1997, Afghanistan produced 2,800 tons of opium, or 58 per cent of illicit opium production worldwide. If processed entirely into heroin, that would represent 280 tons, possibly yielding a total value of $81 billion if sold on the streets of London or New York. Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan covers 58,000 hectares in 11 of its 32 provinces. The overall 1998 poppy yield fell, mainly because of bad weather, to an estimated level of 2,100 tons of opium production.

89. The United Nations system is developing a comprehensive three-year strategic framework focusing on the objective of a sustainable peace in Afghanistan. UNDCP is fully involved in the preparation of that framework and will implement its programme in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies.

90. The geographical location of the region and difficult ongoing political and economic transition make the central Asian states vulnerable to drug trafficking and abuse. Climatic conditions in all the central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) are favourable for growing opium poppy, cannabis and the ephedra plant. National authorities estimate the total area under illicit opium poppy cultivation to be close to 2,000 hectares, capable of producing about 30 tons of opium annually. In addition to the locally produced opium and cannabis, large amounts of opium, morphine, heroin and hashish produced in south-west Asia are trafficked into central Asia across the borders of Afghanistan with Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Central Asia has become a new route for drug transit from Afghanistan to the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine, and subsequently to eastern and western Europe, to the Caucasus countries and to Turkey.

91. The annual poppy crop survey for Pakistan estimates that 949.86 hectares of opium poppy were harvested in the North-West Frontier Province in 1998. Prior to the harvest, a total of 259.02 hectares of opium poppy were destroyed by law enforcement agencies. By assuming the same yield as in 1997 (27.63 kilograms of dry opium gum per hectare), opium production increased from 24.14 tons in 1997 to 26.24 tons in 1998. Pakistan remains an important conduit for drug trafficking from Afghanistan.

92. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has invested heavily to strengthen the 1,925-kilometre-long eastern border of the country with Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Islamic Republic of Iran has also deployed a large number of law enforcement personnel in the border areas to combat drug traffickers.

B. Major activities and achievements during 1998

93. The pilot country programme for Afghanistan continued to be gradually built up. Activities for poppy crop reduction continued within operational constraints, focusing on rehabilitation of small irrigation systems (karezes), canal desilting and maintenance of canal structures, restoration of power stations, community service infrastructures such as health centres and the introduction to farmers of new and improved seeds as substitutes for opium poppy. Most of the work was undertaken in Nangarhar province in the east, where conditions permitted sustained interventions. In Qandahar, activities were implemented more haltingly.

94. The programme produced studies at the levels of the farmer, the trader and the community, providing a sound basis for its future work, and carried out the fifth annual opium poppy survey of Afghanistan. Implementation of the programme was suspended following the evacuation of United Nations international staff from Afghanistan.

95. In Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, national control measures were strengthened. In Kyrgyzstan, a number of training seminars were held and resource centres established for the collection of information on drug abuse, trafficking and educational work among youth. A sociological study on drug-related issues in southern Kyrgyzstan was undertaken. Grants were distributed among non-governmental organizations for agricultural activities in the main drug-trafficking zone of Kyrgyzstan. In Kazahkstan, a master plan for drug control and crime prevention was finalized and submitted to the Government for approval. With assistance from UNDCP, a national forensic laboratory was established

within the Ministry of Justice. The Government approved legislation concerning the management of forensic facilities in the country. In Turkmenistan, the establishment of a national forensic laboratory is progressing, and regional seminars for specialists of forensic laboratories in central Asia were held. A capacity-building project for Tajikistan was elaborated and started in October 1998. Assessments were made of areas in Tajikistan bordering Afghanistan in anticipation of a large-scale Afghan-Tajik border control project.

96. The first MOU annual meeting to review the memorandum of understanding signed by UNDCP and the States of central Asia was held in Almaty in January 1998, during which the Russian Federation and the Aga Khan Development Network became full members. The meeting endorsed the regional cooperation programme that consisted at the time of three ongoing and two proposed regional projects. Two working group meetings relating to the strengthening of coordination mechanisms in the region took place during the year under the memorandum of understanding. A large-scale programme for regional cooperation in central Asia, including border control, capacity-building, intelligence-gathering, demand reduction and the control of precursors, was prepared.

97. In an unprecedented effort, the Government of Pakistan launched a major poppy eradication operation during April and May 1998. In total, 259.02 hectares, or 21.4 per cent of the opium poppy cultivated was destroyed in the operation conducted in the North-West Frontier Province. A new three-year drug law enforcement programme was prepared for the period 1999-2001, to be launched at the beginning of 1999, amounting to $5.2 million. The programme aims at reducing drug trafficking in Pakistan and in the region. UNDCP also undertook several activities related to the formulation of a comprehensive demand reduction programme for the period 1999-2002, expected to start by mid-1999, amounting to $3 million. Those preparatory activities include: (a) a rapid situation assessment of drug abuse in Pakistan; (b) a number of specific studies on problems related to drug abuse in the country; (c) a series of workshops involving all the major actors in the field of demand reduction in Pakistan; and (d) the launching and evaluation of a pilot drug awareness campaign in one of the major cities of Pakistan.

98. In August 1998, a rapid assessment survey of the extent of drug abuse commenced in the Islamic Republic of Iran, with $91,000 in assistance from UNDCP.

C. Objectives and strategies

99. The objectives for the ECO region are as follows: (a) strengthening of the drug control capacities of the States members of ECO; and (b) jointly coordinated drug control action by all ECO countries through the use of the cooperation mechanisms of ECO and of other cooperation arrangements in the region. The achievement of those objectives will require a larger programme embodying a more comprehensive approach to strengthen capacities, to increase seizures and to more efficiently dismantle drug-trafficking organizations. For that purpose, a programme framework has been elaborated in conformity with the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special sessions (resolution S-20/2, annex, of 10 June 1998).

D. Summary of activities for 1999

100. In western and central Asia, UNDCP objectives and concerns remain twofold: (a) to address large-scale illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan; and (b) to strengthen drug control capacities in countries around Afghanistan, with a view to preventing the flow of illicit drugs from Afghanistan through those countries. However, while implementation of the UNDCP programme inside Afghanistan has been slowed down, there has been a remarkable increase in UNDCP activities in countries surrounding Afghanistan, namely Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. UNDCP will cooperate closely with ECO to further regional cooperation targeting drug trafficking. The UNDCP balanced approach will lead to increased priority being given to demand reduction.

101. In March 1997, UNDCP launched a pilot programme for Afghanistan to test the capacity of the counterpart authorities and local communities in a target area covering 6,000 hectares of opium poppy. The aim of the programme is to learn lessons and develop replicable methodologies. However, on the basis of the United Nations strategic framework for Afghanistan, UNDCP activities will be undertaken within the process of common programming.

102. With a view of strengthening border controls along the borders between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan, between Turkmenistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan, there are plans to supply inspection equipment, vehicles and communications facilities and to promote greater exchange

of information between the authorities in the ECO region. Strengthening of the airport and seaport control systems (requiring an expenditure of $800,000) is another top priority for Turkmenistan, and UNDCP welcomes the plans of the European Commission to increase control capacities in Kushka, a key post on the border between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan, and to reinforce the border management capacity on the trans-Caspian sea link, connecting Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan.

103. UNDCP particularly welcomes the plans of the European Commission to strengthen controls at the Tashkent airport and in Termez (on the border between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan), as well as to expand to subregional level the dog-training facilities created by UNDCP under its first institution-building project in Uzbekistan. A $4.5 million assistance programme will strengthen control measures along the entire 1,200-kilometre border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. It will involve improvements in detection capabilities at border posts and in communications, strengthening of forensic laboratories and surveillance measures and enhanced cooperation between the Tajik authorities, Russian border forces and drug law enforcement authorities in the ECO region.

104. Further assistance to Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan is envisaged through subregional projects dealing with border controls between CIS member countries ($9 million), the strengthening of investigative capacity and analysis ($2.5 million), control of precursors ($5 million) and demand reduction ($2.5 million). In connection with the strengthening of law enforcement capacity, there are plans to provide law enforcement bodies in Kyrgystan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with communications, detection and surveillance equipment, vehicles and training in modern drug law enforcement methods. Additional assistance (totalling $3.5 million) is planned for Turkmenistan, both in institution building ($1 million) and in strengthening controls along the 2,500-kilometre borders between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan and between Turkmenistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran ($2.5 million). Within the framework of the master plan for Kazakhstan (amounting to $4.5 million), UNDCP is elaborating projects aimed at the attainment of a number of objectives, including the strengthening of law enforcement capabilities, eradication of illicit crops, improved forensic laboratory services, rehabilitation of drug abusers and reduction in the trafficking of drugs of Afghan origin into Europe. There are plans to provide support totalling $1.5 million to Kyrgyzstan for institution-building ($500,000).

105. In 1999, the development project in the Dir district of Pakistan will focus on the residual hard core poppy growing areas. Apart from the completion of 55 kilometres of roads foreseen in the project document, an additional 16 kilometres will be built in the main poppy-growing valley in return for a commitment by the farmers using those roads to abandon poppy-growing. Other project activities will be financed and implemented on a cost-sharing participatory basis with at least 30 per cent of the overall cost being borne by the beneficiaries. Overall, it is expected that, depending on the intensity of enforcement activities, the area planted with opium poppy will be substantially less than in 1997/98. A new three-year drug law enforcement programme will commence in the beginning of 1999. It aims at reducing drug trafficking in Pakistan and in the region. A comprehensive demand reduction programme for Pakistan is expected to start by mid-1999.

106. A comprehensive drug control assistance programme is envisaged for the Islamic Republic of Iran, also containing a strong subregional cooperation component (approximate initial amount of $13). Assistance will include training and technical equipment for border control and for strengthening the capacity to stop illicit trafficking from Afghanistan. Assistance is also envisaged in the legal and judicial area and in demand reduction.

107. To address drug trafficking in Azerbaijan and strengthen drug control cooperation in the entire Caucasus subregion adjacent to Turkey, UNDCP has developed an umbrella cooperation programme (amounting to $2.4 million). Drug control assistance will be extended to the other two Caucasus States that are not members of ECO. UNDCP plans to develop and launch a new programme of activities ($6 million) that would further support the role of Turkish drug law enforcement within the country and in the subregion. The planned activities would also address the trafficking of precursors into Turkey from Europe.

108. Regional cooperation involving ECO member States neighbouring on Afghanistan will be aimed at the development of mutual legal assistance; harmonization of systems for criminal investigation; gathering, analysis and dissemination of intelligence; joint training on specific investigation techniques; strengthening of controls at key border crossings and airports; and establishment of regional mechanisms for periodic consultative meetings

for sharing intelligence information on new trends and concealment methods used by the traffickers, as well as for organizing controlled delivery operations. Those self-contained project activities, being linked together, are designed to prevent illicit drug trafficking from Afghanistan in all directions. They are also designed to assist the ECO member States in containing the flow of precursors into Afghanistan.

E. Implementation and coordination arrangements

109. The activities in Afghanistan are executed by UNDCP, with the United Nations Office for Project Services as an associated agency, and with other agencies including non-governmental organizations as implementing partners. A coordinating mechanism will be established for collaboration with agencies and donors.

110. For activities in the countries around Afghanistan, a programme steering committee consisting of senior officials from relevant countries and UNDCP will be responsible for the overall implementation and development of the subregional drug law enforcement programme. A programme management unit will be set up to ensure timely implementation. The Office for Project Services will work as co-executing agency. Implementation will be monitored in close relation with the programme activities for Afghanistan.

111. In central Asia, a steering committee, consisting of senior officials from the States signatories to the memorandum of understanding and a UNDCP representative, is responsible for the overall implementation and development of the subregional drug control cooperation programme. Each module or project is executed by UNDCP or the Office for Project Services in close cooperation with the Governments involved. Strengthening of drug control measures in each central Asian State and their concerted action at the subregional level will also be an integral part of the common strategy to stem drug trafficking from Afghanistan.

112. The project in the Dir district of Pakistan is being implemented by the Government of the North-West Frontier Province. Coordination of alternative development efforts in the Province is handled by UNDCP and supported by the Special Development Unit of the Department of Planning, Environment and Development of the North-West Frontier Province.

113. The demand reduction programme for Pakistan for the period 1999-2002 will have coordination and implementation arrangements similar to those of the drug law enforcement programme. The proposed revised budget allocation for the programme for west and central Asia for the biennium 1998-1999 is presented in table 6.

Table 6
West and Central Asia, 1998-1999
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	1998-1999 approved initial budget			Changes				1998-1999 proposed revised budget		
				Cost		Volume				
	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total
Sector										
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	189.5	710.5	900.0	(27.4)	(3.0)	(70.8)	(7.9)	226.3	575.5	801.8
Elimination of illicit crops	1 238.6	11 961.5	13 200.1	(380.3)	(2.9)	(6 467.2)	(49.0)	3 896.0	2 456.6	6 352.6
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	135.1	6 486.4	6 621.5	(217.6)	(3.3)	550.1	8.3	-	6 954.0	6 954.0
Intersectoral	1 418.5	2 081.8	3 500.3	(92.1)	(2.6)	(168.7)	(4.8)	1 231.2	2 008.3	3 239.5
Total	**2 981.7**	**21 240.2**	**24 221.9**	**(717.4)**	**(3.0)**	**(6 156.6)**	**(25.4)**	**5 353.5**	**11 994.4**	**17 347.9**
Execution modality										
UNDCP	135.1	7 431.1	7 566.2	(231.0)	(3.1)	(4 335.2)	(57.3)	1 480.0	1 520.0	3 000.0
Agencies	512.4	11 621.2	12 133.6	(355.9)	(2.9)	(654.3)	(5.4)	2 879.2	8 244.2	11 123.4
National	2 334.2	2 187.9	4 522.1	(130.5)	(2.9)	(1 167.1)	(25.8)	994.3	2 230.2	3 224.5
Total	**2 981.7**	**21 240.2**	**24 221.9**	**(717.4)**	**(3.0)**	**(6 156.6)**	**(25.4)**	**5 353.5**	**11 994.4**	**17 347.9**
Location										
Field level	2 981.7	19 406.5	22 388.2	(662.6)	(3.0)	(4 377.7)	(19.6)	5 353.5	11 994.4	17 347.9
Headquarters	-	1 833.7	1 833.7	(54.8)	(3.0)	(1 778.9)	(97.0)	-	-	-
Total	**2 981.7**	**21 240.2**	**24 221.9**	**(717.4)**	**(3.0)**	**(6 156.6)**	**(25.4)**	**5 353.5**	**11 994.4**	**17 347.9**

VIII. South Asia

A. Description of the drug control situation

114. South Asia, comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, is situated between the two largest illicit-opium-producing subregions of the world, and is consequently used as a transit area for illicit opiates.

B. Major activities and achievements during 1998

115. Awareness of the need for control of precursor chemicals was raised among the Governments in the subregion. Policies and legislation as well as mechanisms and procedures for the control of precursors were developed. A regional workshop held in New Delhi raised awareness among Governments of the need to counter money-laundering in south and south-west Asia.

116. In India, assistance provided in demand reduction in collaboration with ILO led to the broadening of rehabilitation services in seven cities. Training was provided to professional personnel in prevention and assistance measures in the workplace as well as in action on behalf of the community. Non-governmental organizations were supported in the development of community-based drug rehabilitation services and programmes.

117. In Nepal, assistance in demand reduction and law enforcement was completed at the end of 1998. In Bangladesh, ongoing assistance in law enforcement, preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation is to end by mid-1999. Although the assistance provided has led to a substantial strengthening of the drug control capacity in the two countries, there is a need for more support. Accordingly, programming missions to both countries were undertaken in 1998 to assess drug control needs. Comprehensive reports on precursor control, drug abuse and illicit trafficking in South Asia were also produced in 1998.

C. Objectives and strategies

118. The objective is to address drug problems with a subregional dimension and enhance subregional collaboration. Specific target areas include cross-border trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors; money-laundering; legislation; and demand reduction. The strategy includes establishment and strengthening of subregional cooperation mechanisms, promoting effective collaboration and enhancing national capacities to contribute to subregional drug control cooperation. Specific areas of collaboration include strengthening of a subregional mechanism for collection, analysis and dissemination of information regarding production and trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors; cross-border collaboration in drug law enforcement between two or more countries, including exchange of information on *modi operandi* and models for counteraction; harmonization of drug control legislation; and networking and exchange of information on models and best practices in demand reduction. The subregion will benefit from assistance provided under the global programme against money-laundering.

D. Summary of activities for 1999

119. Demand reduction activities will be strengthened in India. An all-India drug abuse survey will be completed in 1999. A nationwide project, developed in collaboration with ILO, to reduce drug and alcohol abuse will be launched. The project will also include development of a national centre for prevention of drug abuse, and five non-governmental organizations will be developed into regional training and monitoring centres on workplace prevention, rehabilitation and community mobilization. Another project, to address problems in the north-eastern states of India, where drug abuse and the drug-related human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are spreading rapidly, will commence in 1999. A law enforcement project for India will be developed and launched, and an opium poppy yield survey completed in 1999. The survey is expected to enable the Government to better plan the licit production of opium and match it to the increasing world demand. Also, it would improve the ability of the Government to control diversion of opium to illicit trade. New assistance programmes will be launched and provided to Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

120. In 1999, a project will be launched to establish extensive cooperation among Governments in the subregion to reduce illicit drug trafficking within and outside the subregion and to counter money-laundering. It will link up with ongoing activities aimed at reducing trafficking in precursor chemicals for the manufacture of

illicit drugs. The project will also aim at promoting cross-border cooperation between non-governmental organizations in the subregion in reducing demand for illicit drugs. In 1999, the project will establish the necessary political, legal and organizational framework for cooperation. Activities will include strengthening of the SAARC drug offences monitoring desk; a review of drug-related legislation in the subregion; identification of weaknesses affecting subregional collaboration and initiation of remedial action; the establishment of subregional cooperation mechanisms for drug demand reduction; identification of model project; and establishment of a subregional drug-abuse monitoring system. In the field of control of precursor chemicals, UNDCP will assist the Governments of the region in making controls operational and ensuring the functioning of control mechanisms put in place in 1998.

121. A project aimed at strengthening the capacity for drug demand reduction in Sri Lanka will commence in early 1999. Activities will also be launched to strengthen drug control capabilities in Bangladesh and Nepal following programming missions in 1998. In Maldives, UNDCP will assist the Government in undertaking a rapid assessment survey and in the formulation of a national drug control master plan. Following the adoption of the master plan, a programming mission will be fielded to develop an appropriate programme of technical assistance in support of the plan.

E. Implementation and coordination arrangements

122. The programme will be executed by UNDCP with the Office for Project Services as associated agency and other agencies as implementing partners. A monitoring and coordinating mechanism will be established with representation from the participating countries and UNDCP. The proposed revised budget allocation for the programme for South Asia for the biennium 1998-1999 is presented in table 7.

Table 7

South Asia: sector, execution modality and location by source of funding, 1998-1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	1998-1999 approved initial budget			Changes				1998-1999 proposed revised budget		
				Cost		Volume				
	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total
Sector										
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	358.6	1 632.7	1 991.3	35.1	1.8	(395.0)	(19.8)	494.6	1 136.8	1 631.4
Elimination of illicit crops	-	-	-	-	-	73.0	-	-	73.0	73.0
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	901.1	1 060.4	1 961.5	38.4	2.0	(746.0)	(38.0)	187.6	1 066.3	1 253.9
Intersectoral	-	-	-	-	-	675.0	-	-	675.0	675.0
Total	**1 259.7**	**2 693.1**	**3 952.8**	**73.5**	**1.9**	**(393.0)**	**(9.9)**	**682.2**	**2 951.1**	**3 633.3**
Execution modality										
UNDCP	808.9	212.3	1 021.2	20.1	2.0	1 535.6	150.4	413.1	2 163.8	2 576.9
Agencies	450.8	2 480.8	2 931.6	53.4	1.8	(1 928.6)	(65.8)	269.1	787.3	1 056.4
Total	**1 259.7**	**2 693.1**	**3 952.8**	**73.5**	**1.9**	**(393.0)**	**(9.9)**	**682.2**	**2 951.1**	**3 633.3**
Location										
Field level	1 259.7	2 693.1	3 952.8	73.5	1.9	(393.0)	(9.9)	682.2	2 951.1	3 633.3

IX. East Asia and the Pacific

A. Description of the drug control situation

123. Drug control problems faced by the countries of the region, where opium is produced, have many similarities, as ethnic groups involved in opium poppy cultivation share common cultures and languages, and often have family ties across common borders. Subregional drug control cooperation has developed in recent years, given the seriousness of the threat to the stability of the region posed by the production, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, and as a result of political commitments made by States in the region, particularly through a memorandum of understanding on drug control promoted by UNDCP.

B. Major activities and achievements during 1998

124. During 1998, the subregional approach was expanded and further operationalized with the launching of new projects in various sectors. The capacities of law enforcement agencies were strengthened through training, the provision of equipment and the exchange of information between countries. Special attention was paid to strengthening border controls. Governments in the region benefited from assistance in elaborating drug control legislation that included provisions on precursor control against money-laundering.

125. In the second quarter of 1998, UNDCP initiated the implementation of the first phase of the five-year alternative development project with a total budget of $15.5 million, targeting a major opium-producing area of the Wa region near the borders of China. On the basis of previous UNDCP in-country experience, the project is designed to use a sustainable community-based approach for the reduction and eventual elimination of the opium-based economy. A key component of the project is the development of a system to measure the amount of opium produced in the Wa region in order to monitor the progress of the project and ensure that its activities achieve the desired results. During 1998, project personnel were recruited, relations with local community leaders established and work plans developed, in collaboration with local communities, to start project activities with the advent of the dry season. Further, in support of local community-initiated eradication activities in the northern Wa area, also heavily reliant on the cultivation of opium poppy, UNDCP started activities that will support those local initiatives and increase the production of rice and other crops.

126. In Viet Nam, the Ky Son pilot project in alternative development in Nghe An province, designed to serve as a model to be replicated in and adapted to other poppy cultivation areas, was given its mid-term evaluation during the fourth quarter of 1998. The strict government enforcement of the ban on poppy cultivation has successfully reduced poppy cultivation in the project area by more than 90 per cent in two years. Through a wide range of activities in community development, in agriculture and livestock and in physical infrastructure, carried out in close collaboration with a number of United Nations agencies, the project is accelerating its efforts to introduce alternative sources of income. Located next to a major opium-producing district in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the project is developing close working relations with the neighbouring UNDCP project in that country. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, increasing synergies have been witnessed in the formulation of new alternative development projects targeted at priority areas that will be implemented in close coordination with other agencies, including regional as well as other international financial institutions.

127. The main activities for demand reduction have been the implementation of a subregional project to develop community, national and subregional capabilities to reduce the illicit use of drugs and related social problems among selected highland ethnic minority groups, as well as prevention and community-based treatment and rehabilitation programmes implemented at the national level.

C. Objectives and strategies

128. The objectives are as follows:

(a) To further promote subregional cooperation through implementation of the subregional action plan;

(b) To provide country-specific as well as intercountry assistance to develop drug control legislation, institutional capacity and culturally adapted demand reduction programmes, including preventive measures against emerging problems in the Pacific;

(c) To promote inter-agency and inter-governmental coordination and cooperation with United Nations and other international agencies, regional bodies and non-governmental organizations, in order to address

and incorporate drug control issues into their programmes.

129. UNDCP will continue to promote subregional cooperation, to strengthen drug control capacities of both government and non-governmental institutions, and to assist countries through a number of national projects aimed at ensuring, where necessary, adequate drug control legislation, institutional capacity-building and culturally adapted demand reduction programmes. For those States in the region of east Asia and the Pacific that are experiencing drug abuse problems, but which are not signatories of the memorandum of understanding, UNDCP aims at supporting and providing technical assistance, as appropriate, through regional bodies such as ASEAN, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the South Pacific Forum and the Colombo Plan. UNDCP will be collaborating with other United Nations agencies, as well as with financial institutions, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and ADB, to ensure the incorporation of a drug control component in their programmes, particularly in alternative development projects. In the Pacific, the emerging problems of drug abuse and trafficking and of money-laundering will also be tackled through regional bodies and by providing legal assistance and expert advice for rapid assessment and the formulation of master plans, where necessary, from the various technical sections of UNDCP.

130. By the end of the biennium 1998-1999, it is envisaged that the key States parties to the memorandum of understanding will have established drug control coordination and legislation; that various alternative means of livelihood will have been introduced into poppy-growing target areas in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam, where illicit opium poppy cultivation will have been considerably reduced; that effective control measures against trafficking will be in place; and that the national authorities and civil societies alike will have made more vigorous efforts to prevent and reduce drug abuse. It is further anticipated that drug control agencies will be better equipped and coordinated and more effective, and that cooperation at the subregional level between key drug control institutions will have improved. The capacities of the countries in the region to collect and analyse drug-related data will be improved. Operational information will be exchanged more easily and on a regular basis. Model treatment and rehabilitation methodologies will have been replicated and will have resulted in culturally appropriate drug abuse prevention campaigns. Countries in the region will be better placed to effectively manage and coordinate their drug control activities, both in the public sector as well as with non-State actors and institutions.

D. Summary of activities for 1999

131. The revised programme budget clearly reflects the strategy set forth in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth Special Session by focusing on the strengthening of the drug control capacities of individual countries, and by addressing the drug problem in the region through jointly coordinated action by countries with enhanced capacities, using, as far as possible, regional cooperation mechanisms. The revised programme is based on further implementation of the subregional action plan by the six States signatories to the memorandum of understanding on drug control, and on the initiation of the five-year programme framework for south-east Asia. The programme framework aims at expanding the existing subregional cooperation to the States members of ASEAN and to their neighbours, by more actively involving such regional cooperation mechanisms as ADB and ASEAN.

132. Building on previous activities, UNDCP will continue to support training and the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies, particularly through cross-border cooperation between Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, which are parties to the memorandum of understanding. UNDCP will support those States in the establishment of organizational units for harmonizing the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence relating to enforcement efforts against drugs and precursor chemicals. It will promote subregional cooperation and coordination between judges, prosecutors, investigators and drug enforcement officers. Agreements will also be developed for the adoption of mechanisms and procedures to permit the lawful use of specialized enforcement techniques provided for in the 1988 Convention.

133. With regard to the demand reduction programme, UNDCP will continue to develop community, national and subregional capabilities to reduce the illicit use of drugs and related social problems among selected highland ethnic minority groups. Moreover, given the shortage of reliable data on the drug abuse situation and the weaknesses in drug control policy development, UNDCP has elaborated a project to improve and establish systems

for the collection and evaluation of drug abuse data. As one of the three components of the demand reduction strategy of the subregional action plan, a project has been designed to help the participating countries to better identify and assess the risks of drug abuse among their populations and to develop intervention models. In addition, UNDCP will be supporting a project to address increasing drug abuse problems in the provinces of Sichuan and Guizhou in China.

134. In Myanmar, support will continue to focus on drug abuse problems in high-risk areas through the involvement of national and international non-governmental organizations. In Viet Nam, to address mounting heroin and stimulant abuse, the focus will be on community and school-based preventive activities, also targeting ethnic minorities and high-risk groups. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a national programme for drug demand reduction will be adopted and launched, balancing continued work to reduce opium addiction among ethnic minorities with increased attention to growing abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, especially among youth in both urban and rural areas. In the Pacific, assistance has been provided to Papua New Guinea in undertaking a rapid assessment to enhance the understanding of the national drug abuse situation and to provide an information base for the development of a suitable demand reduction strategy within the framework of a national master plan for drug control. In 1999, a master-plan training workshop will be conducted for selected countries in the Pacific in close collaboration with the South Pacific Forum.

135. At the field level, UNDCP will play an increasing advocacy role as the lead agency in drug control, particularly demand reduction, and in encouraging a more integrated response to drug issues by agencies within the United Nations system. For example, UNDCP and UNESCO are working together to develop a regional strategy for the integration of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention materials into school curricula based on a life skills approach; and UNDCP is participating in a task force on drug use and HIV vulnerability of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and collaborating with the Asia-Pacific intercountry team of UNAIDS in a regional assessment of drug abuse and injecting behaviour.

136. Pilot projects implemented successfully in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam have proven that alternative development is a valid approach, worthy of replication by Governments and development agencies. In the coming years, UNDCP will focus on strengthening its role as advocate, technical partner, coordinator and partial source of funding, placing emphasis on the monitoring of illicit cultivation and increasing community involvem Utilizing the experiences accumulated in the area of alternative development, UNDCP will aim at establishing a mechanism to share the experience and the lessons learned. At the end of the biennium 1998-1999, it is envisaged that in the project target areas, illicit opium poppy cultivation will have been considerably reduced, and a system to collect data on opium production levels will have been established and accepted by the Governments concerned.

137. Previously, intersectoral projects aimed at formulating coordinated national programmes and strengthening drug control institutions. Although in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, assistance in the formulation and implementation of comprehensive drug control programmes has been provided, in most of the countries in east Asia and the Pacific, drug control institutions still continue to lack the capacity to formulate and implement a drug control programme. Intersectoral projects will continue to support the development of coordinated drug control programmes, to concentrate on strengthening the institutional capacities of key drug control institutions and to establish monitoring capabilities.

E. Implementation and coordination arrangements

138. Activities will be implemented by involving other United Nations agencies, utilizing their expertise and capacities where the other agencies have a comparative advantage. For example, the Office for Project Services would be involved as associated agency for, *inter alia*, large-scale alternative development projects, and ILO for training in addiction rehabilitation in the workplace. For activities such as subregional law enforcement projects, UNDCP is considered to be the most appropriate executing agency with the required expertise. Execution by non-governmental organizations will be encouraged where a grass-roots approach is called for, particularly in the prevention and reduction of drug abuse. National execution will be pursued, taking into consideration cost-effectiveness and national capacities, and with a view, above all, to ensuring sustainability. Multisectoral projects that include a component of drug control legislation, as well as subregional law enforcement projects with legal

training elements, will be closely linked to the UNDCP global legal advisory programme under which legal advisory services and legal training are provided. UNDCP will involve other United Nations agencies in the implementation of a number of projects at both the subregional and national levels (for example, in the demand reduction sector, cost-sharing of subregional and regional projects with UNDP, and involvement of UNAIDS in Viet Nam). In the area of alternative development, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, a number of United Nations agencies and regional and other international financial institutions, such as ADB and IFAD, will participate in project implementation. Project activities are monitored, guided and evaluated by UNDCP. The proposed revised budget allocation for the programme for east Asia and the Pacific for the biennium 1998-1999 is presented in table 8.

Table 8

East Asia and the Pacific: sector, execution modality and location by source of funding, 1998-1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1998-1999 approved initial budget			*Changes*				*1998-1999 proposed revised budget*		
				Cost		*Volume*				
Item	*General purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*	*Increase/ (Decrease)*	*Per-centage*	*Increase/ (Decrease)*	*Percentage*	*General purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Sector										
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	16.0	3 484.1	3 500.1	155.5	4.4	466.6	13.3	2 432.4	1 689.8	4 122.2
Elimination of illicit crops	-	6 000.0	6 000.0	250.3	4.2	(312.2)	(5.2)	1 850.1	4 088.0	5 938.1
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	1 263.0	4 737.2	6 000.2	292.4	4.9	(2 584.7)	(43.1)	417.3	3 290.6	3 707.9
Intersectoral	-	1 500.9	1 500.9	56.2	3.7	204.3	13.6	45.0	1 716.4	1 761.4
Total	**1 279.0**	**15 722.2**	**17 001.2**	**754.4**	**4.4**	**(2 226.0)**	**(13.1)**	**4 744.8**	**10 784.8**	**15 529.6**
Execution modality										
UNDCP	891.1	3 598.8	4 489.9	194.1	4.3	(3 183.4)	(70.9)	1 258.6	242.0	1 500.6
Agencies	387.9	11 738.7	12 126.6	541.6	4.5	(3 325.3)	(27.4)	2 736.4	6 606.5	9 342.9
National	-	384.7	384.7	18.7	4.9	4 282.7	1 113.3	749.8	3 936.3	4 686.1
Total	**1 279.0**	**15 722.2**	**17 001.2**	**754.4**	**4.4**	**(2 226.0)**	**(13.1)**	**4 744.8**	**10 784.8**	**15 529.6**
Location										
Field level	1 279.0	15 722.2	17 001.2	754.4	4.4	(2 582.0)	(15.2)	4 544.7	10 628.9	15 173.6
Headquarters	-	-	-	-	-	356.0	-	200.1	155.9	356.0
Total	**1 279.0**	**15 722.2**	**17 001.2**	**754.4**	**4.4**	**(2 226.0)**	**(13.1)**	**4 744.8**	**10 784.8**	**15 529.6**

X. Latin America and the Caribbean

A. Description of the drug control situation

139. Virtually the entire world cocaine output, 700 to 800 tons per year, is produced within and adjacent to the borders of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Some 200,000 hectares of coca are under cultivation in those countries. Most coca in the region is refined into cocaine, although in Bolivia and Peru a small portion of coca leaf production is also used for traditional purposes.

140. Colombia and Mexico account for a yearly production of about 12 tons of heroin, most of which goes to North America. Although small in global terms, Latin American heroin production is a major concern because of the potential for growth of high-purity heroin produced in Colombia. With production of about 8,000 tons, several countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico and Paraguay, account for a sizeable share of world cannabis output, mostly for regional consumption. The total number of drug abusers in the region, as a proportion of total population, remains small compared with other parts of the world. However, the prevalence of drug abuse has increased in the sprawling urban areas of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela.

141. UNDCP is the principal multilateral drug control partner of the region, with an expenditure of $15 million in 1998. UNDCP works closely with CICAD, which delivers an average of $3 million per year. National and intergovernmental drug control measures in the region have achieved significant successes in uncovering trafficking organizations and jailing their perpetrators; seizing drugs and precursor chemicals; eliminating illicit crops; legislating for tougher prison sentences, control of money-laundering and the forfeiture of assets derived from illicit activities; and implementing programmes of demand reduction. The anti-drug strategy in the hemisphere adopted by CICAD in 1996 urges the region to address the drug problem from a global and multidisciplinary perspective.

B. Major activities and achievements during 1998

1. Elimination of illicit crops

142. UNDCP assistance in alternative development in the Andean region focused on strengthening alternative development institutions, namely, the Vice-Ministry for Alternative Development in Bolivia, the Comisión de la Lucha contra el Consumo de Drogas (CONTRADROGAS) in Peru and the National Alternative Development Plan (PLANTE) in Colombia. UNDCP signed with PLANTE a working agreement delineating areas of common interest, and provided technical assistance to 2,800 family farms and seven marketing organizations under alternative development programmes. Preparation of the UNDCP business plan for Colombia is under way. Despite national elections, PLANTE has been fully operational and is now covering all mandated project areas with technical assistance. In Bolivia, income-generating agroforestry management remains the priority of alternative development in the Chapare region. Technical assistance is being provided to 400 family farms in the implementation of family nurseries, 15 producers' organizations in the marketing of agroforestry products, women's organizations and municipalities in the formulation and implementation of community-based forestry plans. The success and impact of the project strategy has been widely acknowledged and will be the basis for a major expansion of the project, under the UNDCP business plan for Bolivia. The agroforestry project is the first in the region to have established from the beginning a gender-balanced technical team; the influx of female professional staff has significantly facilitated the access of the project to women farmers. The agroforestry project received a budget increase during 1998 and will be expanded significantly in the context of the business plan. With respect to institutional support, UNDCP assisted in the development of the Bolivian national drug control plan for the period 1998-2001, which aims at the elimination of illicit crops by the year 2002 through eradication and alternative development. In addition, UNDCP supported the Government of Bolivia in fund-raising efforts, such as the organization of international donor conferences and local workshops with the private sector.

143. In Peru, UNDCP assisted the Government in the formulation of three alternative development projects that will cover three out of nine selected areas of the national alternative development plan, namely the Apurimac valley, the Lower Huallaga valley and the Selva Central (the valleys of the Pichis, Palcazú). In 1998, after almost 12 years of operation, the Huallaga project, the first and most important UNDCP alternative development project in Peru, finalized activities. An evaluation corroborated the impact that alternative development can make on illicit crop reduction. On the basis of UNDCP surveys, coca cultivation among project beneficiaries fell from 8,343 hectares in 1987 to 387 hectares at project end in 1998. That reflects a 95 per cent reduction in illicit crops among direct beneficiaries. In the area of influence of the project, coca cultivation fell from 24,700 hectares in 1987 to 8,840 hectares at project end. At the same time, agriculture has diversified in the project area and created sustainable income-generating activities in agro-industries for 300 families in palm oil, 2,000 families in palm-hearts, cashew nuts and tropical fruits and more than 2,100 families in cacao and coffee production. The local economy is no longer dependent on coca, but is marketing an estimated volume of 3,500 tons of alternative products on both national and international markets.

144. In the Apurimac valley, the first project phase finalized operations in 1998. Approximately 75 per cent of some 2,500 family farms abandoned coca cultivation and have diversified the land-use pattern with more than three licit crops. It is estimated that currently not more than 10 per cent of the income of farmers derives from coca cultivation, in contrast to 55 per cent when the project started in 1995. More than 50 per cent of the income of project beneficiaries is today generated by licit production of coffee and cacao. The results achieved during the first phase are being consolidated and expanded in a second phase which started in October 1998. Rehabilitation of coffee and cacao plots as well as integral farming systems will be expanded to some 3,500 families, thus leading to increased alternative incomes and a reduction of coca cultivation in the valley.

145. In the field of institutional development, UNDCP has started implementation of a project in Peru aimed at setting up a monitoring system at national level for producing officially accepted data on the extent of coca cultivation and other indicators, such as productivity, prices, income and information on the socio-economic impact and sustainability of licit agro-industrial processes. UNDCP assisted in the preparation of the Inter-American Development Bank/European Commission Consultative Group in Support of Drug Control in Peru, held in Brussels in November 1998, and prepared, with the Government, the UNDCP business plan. At the subregional level, the UNDCP regional advisor for alternative development has worked with Governments in the formulation of programmes and projects ensuring the transfer of experience and lessons learned in the three Andean countries.

2. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

146. During 1998, UNDCP assisted the countries in the region with policy guidance and institutional support aimed at more effective and wider implementation of preventive education strategies. Activities included: (a) planning, monitoring and fostering national and municipal programmes designed to carry out primary prevention (Colombia, Peru, Mexico and Central America); (b) promoting prevention among the school population by updating school curricula through the inclusion of prevention components and regular teacher training (under implementation in Bolivia, Peru and the Caribbean countries); (c) enlisting industry and federations of workers for the prevention of drug abuse in the workplace and the family in Brazil; (d) strengthening drug abuse detection and referral capacities of organizations working in the informal sector with children in especially difficult circumstances; (e) supporting national HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives in Brazil; (f) providing primary and tertiary prevention to inmates (Colombia); and (g) promoting healthy lifestyles for youth, using the media, parents, sports personalities and community leaders (Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean).

147. Support has been provided for the establishment at national level of regionally compatible information systems to better monitor the status of and trends in drug abuse. Under the umbrella of the memorandum of understanding signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and UNDCP, an epidemiological study was undertaken using the same methodology and standards, in order to secure comparable data to serve as a basis for the development of joint preventive measures. In the Caribbean, following a preparatory study for the establishment of a regional epidemiological surveillance system, an expert meeting was convened to review the feasibility of such a system and to ensure full complementarity with existing epidemiological systems in the region, particularly the OAS/CICAD Inter-American

Uniform Drug Use Data System, known as SIDUC. Project execution is to begin in 1999.

148. UNDCP sponsored the First Congress on Drug Abuse Prevention in the Workplace and the Family of the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR), held in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in July 1998, with a view to presenting the results of a three-year model programme developed in southern Brazil by the employers' federation Social Service of Industry (SESI) and UNDCP. At the Congress, the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay signed letters of intent with SESI for replication of the programme in those countries.

149. UNDCP provided policy guidance and technical expertise to national drug control commissions and relevant government agencies for the planning and implementation of national programmes and projects in the field of demand reduction, such as the demand reduction programme for Mexico and Central America, a primary prevention project for children at risk in Peru, prevention at schools in Bolivia and the decentralization of demand reduction activities in Colombia.

150. Ongoing activities directly benefited 2.5 million persons, mostly children and adolescents, as well as some 6,000 teachers, health authorities and social workers in a position to have a positive impact on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. Many more people have been reached through preventive activities in the workplace, integrated demand reduction activities at community level and social mobilization by entities in the public or private sector.

3. Suppression of illicit trafficking

151. UNDCP operational activities to combat drug trafficking included advisory services to promote the implementation of drug control laws in accordance with the international drug control treaties, as well as the training of judges, magistrates and prosecutors in developing and implementing the attendant judicial procedures and regulations and in assessing the feasibility of witness protection schemes (Mexico and Central America). UNDCP provided operational and investigative training, as well as selected equipment, to drug law enforcement agencies such as the police, customs and forensic laboratories (Bolivia, Ecuador and the Caribbean). Under the institutional capacity-building project for drug control agencies in Ecuador, 18 dog teams (handler plus dog) were trained, leading to improved drug control at the international airports in Colombia and Ecuador. In addition, 100 police officers received training in surveillance and intelligence-gathering techniques, and 50 drug control officers from Colombia and Ecuador attended a workshop to discuss practical measures for better cross- border cooperation.

152. Under the 1996 Barbados Plan of Action for Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean, the project "Training in prosecution and adjudication of drug offences and post-conviction asset forfeiture proceedings", executed by the University of the West Indies, is operational, and the first three training workshops have been held in Belize (June 1998), Guyana (July 1998) and Barbados (August 1998), for the benefit of officers in the law enforcement and judicial branches. The region benefited from the UNDCP global pilot project to promote maritime law enforcement and cooperation. The project "Regional clearance system for the control of movements of vessels", executed by the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council was started in 1998. Preparations for the model training course to prevent and suppress illicit drug trafficking on board ships and in port areas, a joint project of UNDCP and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), started in August 1998. Work also continued on the development of drug control legislation under the Regional Centre for Legal Development and Cooperation in Central America, jointly funded and managed by UNDCP, CICAD and the Central American Drug Control Commission.

153. The UNDCP Caribbean programme in support of the Barbados Plan of Action is being fully implemented. The Caribbean coordination mechanism produced a new analytical document on the drug situation in the Caribbean, and the next meeting of the technical task force under the coordination mechanism is planned for March 1999. The subprogramme related to the strengthening of drug control bodies has started in Haiti, and will take up work as soon as funds are available for other Caribbean countries.

4. Intersectoral activities

154. UNDCP provided support to national drug control commissions and government institutions to reinforce their technical and managerial capacities for planning, coordination and training in the field of drug law enforcement, alternative development, demand reduction, drug control legislation and judicial cooperation. Through a specific project, UNDCP is assisting the Peruvian national drug control commission CONTRADROGAS in building up planning and monitoring capacities at both national and

local levels covering six of the nine major coca-growing regions.

155. In order to improve coordination of external drug control assistance, UNDCP developed the Caribbean coordination mechanism, which is intended to monitor the implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action, to act as a clearing house for regional drug data, to organize periodic meetings of a technical task force for the design and monitoring of specific priority programmes, and generally to promote a more efficient allocation of internal and external technical assistance resource flows in the region. UNDCP also continued to provide technical support to several countries, notably in Central America, for national drug control master plans.

C. Objectives and strategies

156. The first objective is to work closely with Governments to develop strategies to eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of coca, cannabis and opium poppy by 2008, in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/4E of 10 June 1998).

157. To reach that objective, the following is essential: (a) to collect and analyse comprehensive and reliable data on illicit crops and related socio-economic indicators; (b) to assist in the formulation of comprehensive national alternative development planning tools that are linked to clearly defined illicit crop reduction targets and sustainable rural development programmes; and (c) to assist in resource mobilization campaigns of Governments to ensure the full implementation of national programmes for illicit crop elimination and alternative development, including as prospective financial and technical partners not only traditional donors, but also organizations in the United Nations system, the international financial institutions and the private sector.

158. The second objective is to encourage and assist in the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/3, annex), especially with a view to: (a) building up technical capacities to assess on a regular basis the nature and magnitude of drug abuse; (b) planning and implementing comprehensive responses to increasing drug abuse at national and regional levels, on the basis of participatory approaches including target groups, communities, non-governmental organizations and governmental institutions; and (c) developing and implementing preventive education primarily targeting youth and focusing on the special needs of high-risk groups such as intravenous drug users, street children, inmates and marginalized women.

159. To achieve that objective, it is essential to have all countries acknowledge and incorporate demand reduction as a key component of national plans and priorities, to build greater social awareness of the risks of drug abuse and to promote the mobilization against drugs, as a deterrent to potential new entrants. Future demand reduction activities will be developed on the basis of the lessons learned and successful experiences in demand reduction in the region. Data collection will be undertaken and data systems set up through subregional and regional approaches in order to secure unified and comparable information in the region. To that end, existing standards such as those developed in the region under the aegis of OAS and CICAD will be implemented.

160. The third objective is to improve institutional, legal and judicial cooperation, especially in the control of precursors, money-laundering, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement.

161. That objective is being pursued through activities aimed at strengthening national legal systems and harmonizing drug control laws in the region. UNDCP will also support the adoption of legislation on asset forfeiture to help countries to adopt stricter controls of money-laundering and precursor chemicals.

162. The fourth objective is to enhance and strengthen capacity-building processes aimed at better coordination and formulation of policies and programmes and more effective resource mobilization by drug control commissions, as well as to support advocacy activities designed to promote awareness of the dangers of drug abuse.

163. Essential activities include the modernization of national drug control master plans and the strengthening of national drug control commissions and sectoral agencies at the technical, legal and managerial levels, through national and regional programmes. National advocacy programmes to create awareness of the detrimental effects of drug abuse are also being pursued.

164. With regard to strategy, comprehensive UNDCP drug control programmes based on national drug control

plans have been developed for Mexico and Central America, for the Caribbean and for Bolivia and Peru. Similar programmes being elaborated with Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador are due to begin implementation in 1999. In addition, subregional drug control cooperation mechanisms, such as the memoranda of understanding signed by States of Central America and South America and the Barbados Plan of Action, have become fully operational. Coordination of technical and financial drug control assistance with bilateral donors and financial institutions will remain pivotal elements of work. In that connection, UNDCP and the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru have drawn up business plans for international cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development, in line with the commitments endorsed at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

D. Summary of activities for 1999

1. Elimination of illicit crops

165. UNDCP assistance in alternative development in the Andean region will be based on business plans for Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. The framework of the business plans is provided by: (a) the illicit crop reduction targets as expressed in national drug control plans; and (b) the international drug control conventions, and specifically the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and Alternative Development.

166. In addition to the delivery of ongoing alternative development assistance to PLANTE in Colombia, to agroforestry in Bolivia and to three newly developed alternative development projects in Peru, new and far-reaching alternative development activities are to be initiated, as follows:

(a) In Colombia, mapping of illicit crop areas that allow for the identification of holdings of small farmers (eligible for alternative development) and of illicit large-scale cultivation (subject to national eradication policy);

(b) In Bolivia, expansion of the agroforestry strategy in the area of Chapare/Yungas, development of other licit income-generating activities, vocational training for coca growers, institutional strengthening for alternative development through FONODAL and support for resource mobilization efforts in the implementation of the Bolivian national drug control strategy;

(c) In Peru, expansion of alternative development interventions in a total of six areas, including ongoing and new project areas, namely Palmapampa (Apurímac valley), Satipo (Ene valley), the Selva Central (the valleys of the Pichis, Palcazú), the Selva of Puno (Tambopata), the Lower Huallaga valley and the Monzon/Tingo Maria area, with a view to initiating and implementing alternative development in the principal coca crop areas.

167. In addition to alternative development assistance to coca growers, assistance to the capacity-building process in national institutions remains a priority in the context of efforts to enhance multisectoral coordination and synergies in support of illicit crop reduction. Monitoring systems at national, regional and international levels will provide the necessary analytical tools for proper planning and monitoring of illicit crops and their reduction.

2. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

168. Major initiatives will be launched in the field of demand reduction in Brazil, where the Government and UNDCP have agreed to work together on a new phase of the ongoing $10-million project on drugs and aids prevention, implemented from 1994 to 1998. While the new phase will introduce technical changes arising from the experiences acquired under the current project, the principal objective of the proposed initiative is to increase significantly the geographic spread and reach of work on drugs and aids prevention. The new UNDCP project, costed at $33 million, will cover the period 1999-2002. The bulk of the funding will be supplied by Brazil itself. The project will be part of a large $300-million HIV/AIDS programme of the Ministry of Health, with the participation of the World Bank. The project on drug abuse prevention in the workplace and the family will be expanded during a second phase, building on best practices of the 1995-1998 model programme developed in cooperation with the employers' federation SESI and UNDCP. It is also intended to assist SESI in replicating the experience in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

169. Under a subregional programme comprising Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, a prevention project for street children and other high-risk groups will be developed. The project will use experiences gained in a previous UNDCP project in Ecuador. In Peru, demand reduction activities will be expanded to cover the need for

better secondary and tertiary prevention, as well as to work in marginalized zones. Training of health authorities and social workers in treatment and rehabilitation will be initiated in the Caribbean under the Barbados Plan of Action, and in Mexico and Central America in the context of the subregional memorandum of understanding. The memorandum of understanding involving Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay will continue to improve and expand common standards for epidemiological monitoring and for the establishment and operation of drug abuse information systems.

170. New demand reduction initiatives will follow the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, placing emphasis on providing advice and seed money to trigger social mobilization and community action, to promote healthy lifestyles among youth, to prevent participation of youth in the illicit drugs industry and to address the special needs of high-risk groups such as intravenous drug users, street children and sex workers. Gender mainstreaming will play an increasingly important role in new activities, including policy, programme and project formulation.

3. Suppression of illicit trafficking

171. In Brazil, a comprehensive law enforcement programme totalling $24 million will provide assistance to: (a) the modernization process of the National Police Academy; (b) the training programme for the State police; (c) the strengthening of the system for the control of precursor chemicals; and (d) the further development of an integrated national system for information on justice and public security. All four components are part of larger national programmes and involve substantial national funding, as well as World Bank and IDB funding. Brazil co-funds projects with UNDCP on the basis of a cost-sharing modality whereby Brazil pays 88 per cent and UNDCP the balance.

172. In Colombia, an interinstitutional training programme on the control of precursors will start implementation as soon as funds become available. Central American and Caribbean countries will be assisted in the development and implementation of legally binding mechanisms for the administration and disposal of seized assets. Caribbean countries and territories will assess the feasibility of establishing subregional protection schemes for witnesses, prosecutors and judges, and review sentencing options and alternatives to incarceration.

173. To counter drug trafficking by sea, support will be provided under subregional programmes to provide training and technical assistance in maritime drug law enforcement, as a follow-up to article 17 of the 1988 Convention. A regional system for the control of precursors will be developed for the Caribbean.

174. The UNDCP Caribbean coordination mechanism will organize meetings at the policy and technical levels for authorities concerned with drug control in the Caribbean, in order to assess the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Barbados Plan of Action. It will also produce the latest data on the status of and trends in drug trafficking and abuse in the Caribbean, as well as an inventory on current and prospective drug control initiatives.

4. Intersectoral activities

175. Intersectoral activities play a small but important role in the whole region. They are mostly linked to advocacy activities designed to create awareness of the detrimental effects of drug abuse, to promote drug control policies and programmes and to support the capacity-building efforts of drug control commissions.

E. Implementation and coordination arrangements

176. UNDCP operational activities in the region are, to a large extent, executed by government counterparts in accordance with their national execution modalities. National agencies are thus responsible and accountable for programme strategy and the delivery of objectives and activities. The administration of funds and related support services are entrusted to agencies such as the Office for Project Services and UNDP. UNDCP clears funding on the basis of satisfactory substantive and financial progress reports. UNDCP also conducts ongoing monitoring and evaluation exercises, and participates in periodic meetings to adjust work plans, resolve problems and agree on the nature and scope of programme revisions. Substantive monitoring will continue to be carried out jointly with other associated or cooperating agencies, as appropriate.

177. The principal United Nations agencies and other entities with which UNDCP will work include the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention,

UNICEF, UNFPA, the United Nations Volunteers, ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNESCO, the Pan American Health Organization (the regional office of WHO for the Americas) and the IMO. Inter-governmental partners include the Caribbean Community, CICAD, the European Commission, Interpol, WCO, including the regional intelligence liaison offices, the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council, the Central American Drug Control Commission CCP, the Interministerial Drug Control Training Centre in Martinique, the Latin American Parliament (São Paulo, Brazil), the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (San José, Costa Rica), the Regional Counter-Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Centre in Jamaica, the Regional Police Training Centre in Barbados and the University of the West Indies. Other operational activities will be executed directly by non-governmental organizations and inter-governmental organizations, with UNDCP performing the same substantive and programme monitoring functions described above.

178. Virtually all operational activities in the region are complemented by significant local cash and in-kind contributions that are channelled directly into programmes. The average UNDCP/counterpart ratio in the region is 1:3. In Brazil, Bolivia and Colombia, programmes for the biennium 1998-1999 are increasingly funded under the cost-sharing modality, whereby the above-mentioned ratio varies from country to country, and can be as high as 1:8. At the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages, all required links will be established with UNDCP global programmes, such as the global programme against money-laundering, the programme of UNDCP, WCO and the International Criminal Police Organization on the matching of seizure data, the network of youth programmes and the global initiative on primary prevention and substance abuse. Significant efforts will be made to identify and implement planning and operational linkages and synergies with the work of other organizations, including international financial institutions, and to incorporate the drug dimension into their mainstream socio-economic development work. The proposed revised budget allocation for the programme for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 1998-1999 is presented in table 9.

Table 9
Latin America and the Caribbean: sector, execution modality and location by source of funding, 1998-1999
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1998-1999 approved initial budget			*Changes*				*1998-1999 proposed revised budget*		
				Cost		*Volume*				
Item	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*	*Increase/(Decrease)*	*Percentage*	*Increase/(Decrease)*	*Percentage*	*General purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Sector										
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	1 248.6	5 471.1	6 719.7	(350.2)	(5.2)	5 480.3	81.6	-	11 849.8	11 849.8
Elimination of illicit crops	955.8	8 004.1	8 959.9	(442.4)	(4.9)	3 684.6	41.1	-	12 202.1	12 202.1
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	20.1	11 179.6	11 199.7	(633.8)	(5.7)	(4 786.9)	(42.7)	-	5 779.0	5 779.0
Intersectoral	392.0	728.4	1 120.4	(50.3)	(4.5)	2 346.8	209.5	-	3 416.9	3 416.9
Total	**2 616.5**	**25 383.2**	**27 999.7**	**(1 476.7)**	**(5.3)**	**6 724.8**	**24.0**	**-**	**33 247.8**	**33 247.8**
Execution modality										
UNDCP	374.6	1 538.5	1 913.1	(96.7)	(5.1)	1 286.7	67.3	-	3 103.1	3 103.1
Agencies	955.6	3 852.5	4 808.1	(249.0)	(5.2)	9 436.3	196.3	-	13 995.4	13 995.4
National	1 286.3	19 992.2	21 278.5	(1 131.0)	(5.3)	(3 998.2)	(18.8)	-	16 149.3	16 149.3
Total	**2 616.5**	**25 383.2**	**27 999.7**	**(1 476.7)**	**(5.3)**	**6 724.8**	**24.0**	**-**	**33 247.8**	**33 247.8**
Location										
Field level	2 486.1	24 295.4	26 781.5	(1 417.8)	(5.3)	7 884.1	29.4	-	33 247.8	33 247.8
Headquarters	130.4	1 087.8	1 218.2	(58.9)	(4.8)	(1 159.3)	(95.2)	-	-	-
Total	**2 616.5**	**25 383.2**	**27 999.7**	**(1 476.7)**	**(5.3)**	**6 724.8**	**24.0**	**-**	**33 247.8**	**33 247.8**

XI. Intercountry

A. Global programme for the elimination of illicit crops—strategy for coca and opium poppy elimination

179. The elimination of illicit cultivation through the provision of alternative sources of income to farmers was initiated in the 1970s. The early reliance on a narrow crop-substitution approach progressively evolved during the 1980s and 1990s into broader alternative development strategies, addressing a wide spectrum of socio-economic factors related to illicit cultivation, in combination with deterrent law enforcement. Over the last 25 years, Governments and international agencies have acquired considerable experience in developing and implementing programmes against illicit cultivation, bringing significant progress in well-defined geographical areas.

1. Major activities and achievements during 1998

(a) Review of past experiences with measures to control illicit crops and formulation of a proposal for a global approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops

180. More than two decades of illicit cultivation of the coca bush and opium poppy, as well as measures implemented to replace and eliminate them, were reviewed by UNDCP in consultations with the Governments concerned. Lessons were drawn from successes and shortcomings during that period. The process highlighted the inadequacies of existing monitoring mechanisms for illicit crops, which resulted in gaps and discrepancies in the data on illicit cultivation and difficulties in producing sound estimates and trends essential to guide control measures.

181. The General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, adopted a Political Declaration and a Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, whereby Member States committed themselves to working closely with UNDCP to develop strategies aimed at eliminating or significantly reducing illicit cultivation of narcotic crops by 2008. The Assembly also adopted an Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, in which Member States were enjoined to design efficient and accurate monitoring and verification mechanisms and to collaborate and exchange information with other Governments and with UNDCP. As a direct result, the revised medium-term plan for 1998-2001 calls upon UNDCP to conduct assessments and analyses with a view to providing Governments with an independent, neutral and objective source for measuring the extent, causes and effects of illicit production, as well as the impact of alternative development interventions.

(b) Assistance in the formulation of national business plans for the elimination of illicit narcotic crops

182. In line with the decisions of the Assembly at its twentieth special session, UNDCP undertook to assist Governments in formulating national business plans and alternative development programmes to eliminate or significantly reduce illicit cultivation of the coca bush, opium poppy and cannabis plant, and to mobilize international assistance to that end.

2. Objectives and strategies

183. Future UNDCP activities will be guided by the following key strategic considerations:

(a) Monitoring illicit cultivation at the national level is the primary responsibility of the national authorities;

(b) Assessing, analysing and reporting on the global illicit cultivation situation is the primary responsibility of UNDCP;

(c) The link between work at the national and the global levels is the joint responsibility of Governments, UNDCP and other international organizations. Networks and reporting mechanisms for improving information flows will have to be developed or improved. It will be the responsibility of UNDCP to identify gaps or inadequacies in the network and suggest remedies, including recommendations for the establishment or improvement of national monitoring mechanisms;

(d) Since, in most cases, UNDCP would not carry out survey activities on its own, the attributes of independence, neutrality and objectivity of the information to be provided by UNDCP to Governments on the illicit narcotic crop situation can only be secured if the information emanating from the national monitoring mechanisms is verifiable and consistent. National monitoring mechanisms should therefore be open, transparent and compatible. That can be achieved through the harmonization of survey methodologies, the

participation of UNDCP in monitoring activities and/or the possibility—with the informed consent of the countries concerned—for third parties to have access to detailed records of survey activities carried out, data collected, methodologies and analytical processes used by the national monitoring mechanisms;

(e) Technical assistance would be provided to Governments that request it. With its experience, UNDCP is well positioned to provide such assistance. Other bilateral or multilateral sources of assistance may play a critical role as well, especially for technology-intensive methodologies. Given the costs and technical content of some monitoring instruments, cost-sharing arrangements and joint programmes combining technical and financial contributions from various partners offer promising approaches.

184. The first objective is to contribute to improving the consistency and transparency of survey mechanisms. This includes development and dissemination of methodological standards and guidelines for surveys and data collection and development of modalities for ensuring transparency and openness of national monitoring activities.

185. The second objective is to contribute to the development or strengthening of the network of monitoring mechanisms. This will entail the mobilization and provision of technical assistance for developing and implementing national monitoring mechanisms and the development of modalities for, and promotion of international cooperation and coordination among, the national, regional and international entities concerned.

186. The third objective is to establish a capacity for centralized data/information compilation and analysis and to contribute to the systematization of information-sharing modalities. A centralized repository of information and capacity for analysis and reporting will be established, and mechanisms for the reporting and sharing of information between UNDCP, Governments and regional and other international agencies will be developed and improved.

3. Implementation and coordination arrangements

187. A two-year programme development exercise will aim at establishing or strengthening all the elements of the international monitoring mechanism for illicit narcotic crops. The mechanism should be fully functional in 2001. Under a support project formulated by UNDCP, a small programme development team to be established at UNDCP headquarters in 1999 will be responsible for coordinating activities designed to attain the above-mentioned objectives.

B. External relations and media

1. Major activities and achievements during 1998

188. During the first six months of 1998, UNDCP external relations work was focused almost exclusively on promoting the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. A public information campaign comprising a wide range of activities was undertaken by UNDCP in cooperation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. Activities included press briefings, round-table seminars with the participation of journalists, dissemination of press kits through UNDCP and the field office network of the United Nations Information Centre, production of television advertisements, posters and brochures, as well as extensive media coverage and interviews prior to and during the event. The second TV World Forum, organized in cooperation with RAI, the Italian radio and television network, took place during the special session. Press-related activities, including the issuance of press releases and the organization of press conferences following major events and conferences, took place throughout the year. Attention was also given to the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, celebrated on 26 June 1998 in cooperation with the Vienna-based NGO committee and the Government of Austria. Preparations to relaunch the quarterly *UNDCP Newsletter* were undertaken in late 1998. Publications and promotional material were produced and disseminated worldwide, including a video series for Italian television covering UNDCP activities following the twentieth special session.

2. Objectives and strategies

189. Work in 1999 will focus on preparing, coordinating and implementing the new communications strategy of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat. In addition, national advocacy groups comprising renowned experts and public figures from all sectors will be established to mobilize public opinion in support of the work of the Office and to strengthen fund-raising efforts. UNDCP will continue promoting the role of the business sector in drug control activities through private sector conferences and active participation in the World Economic Forum. Special attention will be given to the production and dissemination of public information

materials containing positive anti-drug messages. Emphasis on the promotion and coordination of relations with the media will continue through the briefing of journalists, arranging press conferences and the preparation of press releases in cooperation with the United Nations Information Service at Vienna, as well as working with participants in the TV World Forum. Major meetings, conferences and events to be held in 1999 on the drug theme will be coordinated, including the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the launching of the second *World Drug Report*. UNDCP will continue promoting sports-against-drugs activities in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee, national committees and the International Association of Athletes against Drugs, as well as strengthening partnerships with civil society in cooperation with non-governmental organizations working in the drug control field.

C. Global demand reduction activities

1. Major activities and achievements during 1998

(a) Identification and dissemination of effective demand reduction strategies and approaches

190. The Drug Abuse Prevention Forum *Youth Vision Jeunesse* held in Banff, Canada, from 14 to 18 April 1998 successfully brought together some 200 youth activists and adult coordinators from grass-roots programmes in 24 countries to share experiences and opinions and to learn new skills and discuss common issues. The resulting document entitled "The Vision of Banff", was presented to the Secretary-General during the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, who then forwarded it to all heads of State or Government. A global network of prevention programmes working with youth was successfully established during the Forum. A global inter-agency model programme to assist youth in crisis is active in a number of States and territories (Bolivia, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Malawi, Nicaragua, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Uganda, Viet Nam and Gaza and the West Bank). The UNDCP guidelines for the development and implementation of drug abuse rapid situation assessments and responses were finalized and will be published in the studies on drugs and crime series of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.

(b) Application of knowledge in technical cooperation

191. A WHO demonstration project supported by UNDCP in five developing countries (Nepal, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe) carried out work aimed at developing community plans to integrate substance abuse programmes into the primary health-care system. Also in the treatment area, a joint UNDCP, WHO and EMCDDA project on evaluating treatment for addiction focused on programmes in Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Spain, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania.

2. Objectives and strategies

192. The Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session establishes the year 2003 as a target date for new and enhanced drug demand reduction strategies and programmes. By endorsing the Political Declaration and the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, Member States also committed themselves to achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by the year 2008. In that connection, the subsequently revised medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 led to the identification of three specific objectives for UNDCP.

193. The first objective is to ensure the availability to Governments of useful and reliable data, information and analyses on the nature of, and patterns and trends in drug abuse. That will be done by providing wider coverage and better-quality information under the International Drug Abuse Assessment System.

194. The second objective is to expand information to Governments, international organizations and experts on effective strategies, approaches, projects and programmes to reduce illicit demand for drugs. To that end, UNDCP will promote research and conduct studies on drug abuse and demand reduction interventions, and particularly on methods of preventing drug abuse in the workplace and among youth. It will develop, with practitioners, evaluation researchers and academics, recommendations on best practices. UNDCP will also improve international cooperation to exchange information on effective countermeasures by working closely with States to identify and disseminate best practices.

195. The third objective is to support Governments in increasing the effectiveness of national efforts to prevent and reduce drug abuse. To that end, UNDCP activities will aim at: (a) assisting Governments in developing more effective methods for collecting and analysing data related to drug abuse and in elaborating action-oriented strategies to implement the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; (b) providing technical advice, including research results, on effective integrated prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes; (c) providing assistance in mobilizing communities and civil society to promote a society free of drugs and alternatives to consumption of illicit drugs, focusing in particular on investing in and working with youth; and (d) elaborating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating pilot and demonstration activities.

D. Supply reduction and law enforcement

1. Major activities and achievements during 1998

(a) Law enforcement

196. Technical support was provided to four meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held during the year as well as to the panel entitled "Cutting the supply lines", which took place during the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and was organized in cooperation with Interpol and WCO.

(b) Alternative development

197. A UNDCP paper on alternative development served as background to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, endorsed at the twentieth special session. At the special session, a panel organized by UNDCP and UNDP on the theme "Drugs and development" provided an opportunity to discuss alternative development and dispel misunderstandings about such an approach. As part of the follow-up to the special session, liaison between UNDCP and its partner organizations (the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, FAO, IFAD, the World Bank and IDB) has been intensified. A manual on alternative development reflecting the UNDCP experience in Latin America was finalized.

(c) Data collection and analysis

198. A study was produced on the global supply and trafficking situation of drugs, published in the UNDCP Technical Series, submitted to the Commission and widely distributed to Member States and international organizations. Three regional studies—focusing on illicit drug trafficking in Africa, the Near and Middle East, south-west Asia and south-east Asia and the Pacific—were produced and submitted as technical documents to meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission. A drug seizure data project implemented in collaboration with Interpol and WCO was finalized. That initiative establishes an enhanced, globally pooled data set and the joint production of analytical papers.

2. Objectives and strategies

199. The newly revised medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 establishes specific new objectives for UNDCP in the field of global supply reduction activities.

200. The first objective is to discharge a range of responsibilities in the area of alternative development and illicit crop production, including the monitoring of illicit narcotic crop cultivation and of the impact of alternative development efforts to eliminate such cultivation. To support those goals, UNDCP will expand its technical assistance to Member States in implementing effective programmes to reduce illicit crops. It will, *inter alia*, carry out an analysis of past and current experiences in the area of alternative development, identifying and disseminating information on best practices and institution-building. Details on the activities of UNDCP in the field of monitoring of illicit narcotic crops are discussed in paragraphs 179-187 above.

201. The second objective is to assist Governments in the prevention and deterrence of illicit trafficking of precursors and drugs. To that end, UNDCP will make available a wide range of information to Governments and international organizations on approaches to the suppression of illicit trafficking. Assistance will be provided to increase the effectiveness of national action against trafficking. A working agreement with the European Police Office (Europol) will also be negotiated, as well as an action plan for collaboration between UNDCP and the Universal Postal Union in combating the transmission of drugs via national mail services.

202. The third objective is to ensure the availability to Governments of data, information and analyses on the nature of, and patterns and trends in, illicit drug trafficking. Data analysis will continue to focus on the production of high-quality documents describing the nature of and patterns and trends in illicit drug trafficking, for submission to the Commission and meetings of its subsidiary bodies. Additionally, the production of one global and two regional studies (on the Near and Middle East, south-west Asia and Latin America) will be produced.

E. Activities of scientific laboratories

1. Major activities and achievements during 1998

(a) Enhancement of operational capacity and capabilities in drug testing and detection

203. Nineteen national drug-testing laboratories were established or strengthened in, *inter alia*, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republika Srpska, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, as well as in the areas under Palestinian jurisdiction. In addition, over 400 kits for field testing of drugs and precursors were produced and distributed to law enforcement agencies in 21 countries to assist them in identifying and seizing precursor chemicals.

(b) Development of analytical expertise in drug testing

204. UNDCP trained 28 drug analysts from 16 countries in methods for the identification and analysis of drugs in both seized material and biological specimens, and in special topics such as drug impurity profiling, to enable them to perform drug analysis at international standards. Assistance was also provided to the national training programmes in China and Colombia, with the participation of 33 drug analysts.

(c) Improvement of the quality and reliability of laboratory analytical data

205. The international collaborative exercises within the international quality assurance programme continued to assess the performance of national drug-testing laboratories, helping them to perform at international standards. Currently, 127 laboratories are enrolled in the seized material group of the international collaborative exercises and 57 are participating in the biological specimen group. The revised protocol of the international collaborative exercises was published together with a brochure on the international quality assurance programme.

(d) Reinforcement of efficiency and analytical skills of national institutions

206. Over 600 reference substances of drugs under international control and their metabolites were provided to drug-testing laboratories in 25 countries. More than 1,000 United Nations manuals on recommended methods for testing drugs in both seized material and biological specimens, selected articles on methodologies and addenda to the *Multilingual Dictionary on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*[3] were provided to regulatory, law enforcement and laboratory authorities.

(e) Work on amphetamine-type stimulants

207. A consultative meeting on profiling and characterization of methamphetamine and other amphetamine-type stimulants was held in Tokyo, with the participation of 13 experts from eight countries. A draft outline for fellowship programmes in drug impurity profiling and characterization was prepared. Experimental work to develop harmonized procedures for impurity profiling of methamphetamine has continued, and has been extended to cover key drugs of abuse, in particular methaqualone, in other geographical regions.

(f) Publications

208. A revised manual on Recommended Methods for Testing Opium, Morphine and Heroin, an addendum to the *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control* and a manual on Terminology and Information on Drugs were published.

2. Objectives and strategies

209. Objectives deriving from the newly revised medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 are described below.

210. The first objective is to prepare comprehensive, scientifically valid and objective assessments of the global drug problem over time to measure the extent, patterns and causes of drug abuse, production and trafficking. To that end, UNDCP will undertake research into the development of environmentally safe methods for the eradication of opium poppy and the coca bush; prepare studies on the

environmental impact of methods for the destruction of large seizures and of excess biological material after laboratory analyses; prepare studies on clandestinely produced drugs and their abuse; and work with the relevant authorities with a view to systematizing, at both the intrastate and interstate levels, mechanisms for the collection of data and information in the laboratory sector.

211. The second objective is to make available to Governments scientific and technical information on drugs and precursors, as well as research on and analyses of patterns of, and trends in, illicit drug trafficking. UNDCP will continue to focus on technical assistance, training, quality assurance, harmoni ·ion of methods and procedures for the identification ana analysis of drugs of abuse, including drug impurity profiling. UNDCP will initiate the development of a methodology to assess the yield of opium and coca leaf in support of activities in the area of monitoring illicit cultivation of narcotic crops. Those activities will include scientific research and in-country determination of yield figures for selected countries. The use of relatively recent and promising analytical techniques such as capillary electrophoresis will be given attention. In addition, more emphasis will be placed on the validation of analytical procedures within the framework of the quality assurance programme.

212. The third objective is to act as a global information centre on clandestine synthetic drugs. UNDCP will develop new methodologies for the chemical analysis of drugs of abuse and precursors, with particular reference to the amphetamine class. It will also prepare an inventory of potential synthetic drugs of abuse and their precursors.

F. Research activities

1. Major activities and achievements during 1998

(a) Publications and studies designed to raise public awareness of the problem and to review and synthesize scientific advances that may be applied to the solution of the problem

213. UNDCP prepared a 10-country study that examined how economic, social and political changes in sub-Saharan Africa increase the vulnerability to illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption. Also published under the Technical Series, which was merged with the publications of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and renamed "ODCCP Studies on Drugs and Crime", were a report on the supply of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and a study on financial havens, banking secrecy and money-laundering.

214. UNDCP prepared and issued two issues of the *Bulletin on Narcotic Drugs*: one on rapid situation assessment methodologies, and another a special focus on cannabis. Issues examined in the special issue on cannabis include: the effects of cannabis; recent developments in cultivation and product quality; and cannabis as a licit crop.

215. Preparations advanced for the second *World Drug Report*, to be released in 1999. The issues to be addressed in the *Report* were identified, and the required analyses and data-gathering were launched.

(b) Analyses and studies to inform drug policy development at the national, subregional, regional and international levels

216. Much of the work undertaken in this area focused on continuing efforts to strengthen international efforts to control the global problem of amphetamine-type stimulants. With the goal of improving the international drug control system, an action plan against amphetamine-type stimulants was developed. That plan was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. UNDCP and WHO entered into a collaborative agreement to undertake research on the health effects of amphetamine-type stimulants, particularly Ecstasy. The project will also examine the social consequences of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, and test prevention and policy responses. Another initiative has been launched, with the aim of assisting Governments in the region of east and south-east Asia in putting into operation the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A).

(c) Appraisals and methodological reviews to provide more rigorous empirical foundations for technical support and drug control in general

217. The aim of UNDCP in this area was to strengthen the research capacity for understanding the different dimensions of the drug problem. As part of a project on developing social research capacities in drug control, implemented in collaboration with the European Centre for Social Welfare and Policy Research, the first workshop

was held in Warsaw, at which a detailed methodology and research protocol were developed and prepared for application in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. The objective of the project is to develop a sustainable network of social science researchers in central European countries with the ability to investigate, monitor and evaluate changes in demand reduction. UNDCP awarded various research grants to researchers in India, Namibia and Poland as seed money to generate baseline data or to study new dimensions of the drug problem in those countries.

2. Objectives and strategies

218. The newly revised medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 gave rise to specific objectives for UNDCP in the areas of global research and analysis of the drug phenomenon.

219. The first objective is to prepare in-depth, scientifically grounded assessments of the global drug problem. It is envisaged that a major study on illicit drug markets, examining the dynamics, driving forces and externalities of such markets in cities around the world, will be launched in 1999. This initiative will involve collaboration with EMCDDA, which will focus on trends in Europe, while other research counterparts will carry out research on other regions of the world. In addition, UNDCP will begin work on examining the impact of illegal drugs on the global economy. The latter task will involve at the outset a symposium, organized jointly with the International Monetary Fund. The methodology and analytical framework developed for the UNDCP study on illicit drug trends in Africa is to be applied to another region of the world in 1999. Data-gathering and analysis on the question of the social and economic costs of drug abuse will continue.

220. The second objective is to research, draft and publish a biennial global assessment of the international drug problem in the form of a world drug report.

G. Money-laundering

1. Description of the drug control situation

221. At the global level, the project provides the means for the elaboration of general instruments, such as a compendium of legislation and procedures, statistical data banks and training modules and materials. The project also focuses on priority countries and testing the instruments developed in pilot activities. The work thus complements the role of the Financial Action Task Force, which concentrates on the analysis of the phenomenon, the definition of adequate measures to tackle it, and the mobilization of Governments.

2. Major activities and achievements during 1998

222. The money-laundering activities are grouped into four broad categories: research and analysis; development of programmes; advisory services; and awareness-raising, training and expert groups. The main activities within each of those areas are described below:

(a) Research and analysis

223. Continuing development of the legislative database on money-laundering took place, including building up a roster of consultants in the financial, legal and law enforcement areas. A study entitled "The reversed onus of proof" was prepared in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC). Studies entitled "Financial havens, banking secrecy and money-laundering" and "The impact of public policies on the economic functioning and money-laundering strategies of criminal organizations", as well as a training manual for financial investigators and another for judges and prosecutors, were also prepared.

(b) Development of programmes

224. Work continued on development of the following programmes and projects: a regional technical cooperation programme for Latin America, in cooperation with IDB; and a regional technical cooperation programme for the Pacific region in cooperation with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (Vancouver, Canada), the Asia/Pacific Group on Money-Laundering and the Asian Development Bank.

(c) Advisory services

225. Advisory missions were undertaken to the following countries upon their request: Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Panama and Ukraine. Advocacy missions were planned for Albania, Cyprus and Malta during the final months of 1998.

(d) Awareness-raising, training and expert groups

226. A number of major training events took place. A financial training course for the central banks of MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) was organized in Buenos Aires; a training seminar for the

banking sector was held in La Paz; a training workshop in support of the establishment of a new financial investigations unit took place in Bridgetown; a training seminar for law enforcement and justice officials was organized in Senegal; a training workshop for law enforcement was organized in Jamaica; and a workshop on typologies was organized with the Asia/Pacific Group on Money-Laundering. Expert working groups were also held to review a draft training manual for financial investigators and to update model legislation on money-laundering; and an awareness-raising seminar for States of south and south-west Asia took place in New Delhi.

3. Objectives and strategies

227. An important concern of States is that, almost 10 years after the first legal measures taken against money-laundering, the success ratio in financial investigations is particularly low worldwide. That is due to specific problems relating to legal evidence in money-laundering matters, but also to the particular complexity of money-laundering investigations. Money-laundering schemes are designed to be complex, and launderers use financial experts and lawyers to construct them. Financial investigations require extensive experience that newly established financial investigations services do not possess.

228. On the basis of those assumptions, the strategy of the global programme against money-laundering was reoriented in 1998 to achieve the following objectives:

(a) Objective 1: to increase knowledge and understanding of the money-laundering problem and contribute to the development of policies by the international community and Member States;

(b) Objective 2: to increase the legal and institutional capacity of States to fight money-laundering;

(c) Objective 3: To increase the capacity of States to successfully undertake financial investigations in matters relating to money-laundering and the proceeds of crime.

229. A first annual report will be produced, giving an accurate overview of the evolution of the phenomenon, new threats, emerging trends, as well as a macroeconomic assessment of the economy of organized crime. A high-level group of experts will be convened to review the money-laundering situation worldwide and provide an expert point of view on the strategic orientations that should be taken to better address the problem. An early warning system will be set up to draw the attention of the international community to threats stemming from the infiltration of criminal funds into the licit economies of certain States. Specific attention will also be given to the issue of money-laundering in the gambling industry, through the organization of an international conference on the issue. A series of workshops at the regional level will be organized, to help legislative drafters elaborate new money-laundering laws. Special focus will be given to the improvement of the quality of financial investigations, through training programmes for law enforcement personnel.

H. Global legal assistance programme

1. Description of the drug control situation

230. Without an adequate domestic legal framework, national and international drug control efforts are undermined, as States cannot lawfully take all law enforcement and other action required. Such frameworks normally include: legislation in line with the treaties and best international practice; legal and administrative infrastructure for quick, full and effective international legal and judicial cooperation across different legal systems; and police, prosecutors, judges and other key personnel empowered, equipped and trained to properly apply the new or revised laws. Most developing countries, emerging market economies and post-conflict States still lack adequate legal frameworks.

2. Major activities and achievements during 1998

231. UNDCP work in 1998 fell into five main categories: legislative development and applications; training and development of the justice system in drug-related matters; developing international legal cooperation; improving the impact of the justice, health and social system on drug-abusing offenders; and further developing the UNDCP package of working tools.

(a) Legislative development

232. During a mission to Bratislava, UNDCP advanced the agreement of the heads of Government under the Central European Initiative agreement to harmonize their domestic institutional and legislative frameworks against drug-related crime and money-laundering. UNDCP model laws are serving as the benchmark. UNDCP assessed the legal and institutional frameworks for drug control in

Bosnia and Herzegovina, and provided advice on improvements needed to implement all three drug control conventions to which that State is party. UNDCP drafted new precursor control regulations for Namibia, and reviewed and settled five draft bills developed since the first legal assistance mission to Namibia in 1995. The bills (on proceeds of crime, international cooperation in criminal matters and extradition) should be adopted in 1998. The bill on control of the licit trade will follow in early 1999.

(b) Strengthening justice in drug-related matters

233. UNDCP undertook to help Pakistan review its systems for prosecution, adjudication and final disposal of drug-related casework. The Dominican Republic requested UNDCP to evaluate the feasibility of trying cases involving organized crime in special courts. An assessment was conducted and UNDCP began preparations for a five-year follow-up project. The pipeline project will further complement the Barbados Plan of Action and provide a model that can be used in other countries. UNDCP organized and conducted, with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and SADC, a joint legal workshop in Rustenburg, South Africa, for senior judges, magistrates, prosecutors and treatment and rehabilitation practitioners from 18 States of sub-Saharan Africa. UNDCP participated in an appraisal mission to the Islamic Republic of Iran, which resulted in a number of proposals, including the upgrading of drug-related laws and the provision of training to prosecutors and judges. The training was held in Teheran from 5 to 9 December 1998, with 100 judges and prosecutors participating. UNDCP also conducted training seminars for judges, prosecutors and other key personnel implementing new or upgraded national drug-related laws in Chad, a key country for the transit of heroin and psychotropic substances between Nigeria and the Islamic countries (30 participants); in Senegal, a new country of transit for South American cocaine (60 participants); and in Slovakia, with the participation of a team of 40 judges who will form the core of a regional team to train other judges under the Central European Initiative, as their respective laws are upgraded.

(c) Improving the impact of the justice, health and social system on drug-abusing offenders

234. For the last three years, UNDCP has worked closely with senior judges and prosecutors in a number of States trying to achieve better recovery and non-recidivism rates with drug-abusing offenders, mainly through closer teamwork between the justice, health and social systems in appropriate cases selected for treatment purposes. UNDCP convened an intergovernmental expert working group on implementing the relevant action plan. It identified what changes in the justice system are necessary or desirable to achieve closer interdisciplinary teamwork and a better impact, in particular, maximum sustained functional recovery and minimum criminal recidivism among drug-abusing offenders.

3. Objectives and strategies

235. UNDCP legal assistance project objectives for the biennium 1998-1999 are as follows:

(a) Objective 1: to secure the adoption and implementation of all outstanding legislative proposals, particularly in States that are significant weak links in the global legal defence system, while helping similar States both to accede to the international drug control conventions and to adopt and implement appropriate domestic laws, policies, practices, procedures and infrastructure;

(b) Objective 2: to ensure that key criminal justice and other key personnel have sufficient technical understanding, know-how, equipment and facilities to apply their new laws with optimal effect, and to give and receive swift and effective international legal assistance in the investigation, prosecution, adjudication and disposal of serious cases;

(c) Objective 3: to expand and improve UNDCP working tools for legal assistance, so as to ensure maximum transfer of application know-how to assisted States.

236. UNDCP legal assistance work targets legislative development and implementation in key countries with drug-trafficking networks and in States in transition whose legal and administrative infrastructures remain fundamentally weak. The strategy also targets delay. Although national legislative processes are usually slow, laws are often unduly delayed. Many other States now parties to the conventions have adopted upgraded legislation, or are well advanced in the process. Therefore, UNDCP legal assistance priorities and resources can now increasingly target effective implementation of the laws, particularly through the provision of training to the justice system and support to judicial cooperation.

237. To increase the impact and sustainability of training provided during the biennium 1998-1999, the strategy is

to: increase regional ownership and involvement in the assessment of drug-related training needs in the judicial sector, curriculum development, training delivery and impact evaluation; progressively transfer subregional training capacity to local institutions, through the development, in a few carefully selected countries, of pilot mentor courts; and systematically integrate relevant law reform, equipment, material and training needs of judges, magistrates and prosecutors, into the technical cooperation work of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in general law enforcement. The UNDCP model legislation package will be upgraded in the light of drug control developments and to better meet needs, for example, in the areas of trade in amphetamine-type stimulants, Internet-facilitated criminality, brokers and intermediaries, witness protection, simplified extradition and simplified asset forfeiture.

238. Legislative development work will be concentrated as follows: on the central Asian States that serve as transit routes for opiates from Afghanistan; on Turkey, Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) and the Islamic Republic of Iran; in Europe, on the south-east (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and on the 12 Central European Initiative countries whose heads of State have agreed to harmonize their drug legislation on the basis of UNDCP models; in Africa and the Middle East, on Morocco, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Angola and Mozambique; in Asia and the Pacific, on the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, Cambodia, the Philippines, Mongolia and the Pacific island States; and in Latin America and the Caribbean, on Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama.

239. With regard to providing drug-related training for the justice system in 1999, the institutionalized training of prosecutors and magistrates through projects conducted in the Caribbean (Bridgetown) and in Central America in 1998 will be continued. In Asia, the start-up of the judicial and prosecutorial strengthening project in east Asia will be supported. The first training for the justice sector in east and southern Africa will be launched under a new sub-regional project in existing institutions in South Africa and Zimbabwe, whose functions, curricula and activities will be broadened to meet subregional needs.

240. With regard to developing international legal cooperation, the first legal workshops based on network cooperation will be held, linking key intelligence personnel, investigators, prosecutors, magistrates and judges involved in drug-related casework along the most important drug, precursor and money-laundering routes. The target will be routes through the ECO States and through the States of the Southern Cone of South America prior to final export to the United States and Europe.

241. With regard to further developing the UNDCP package of working tools, application guidelines will be developed. These will include procedures that improve the practical capacity of national systems to deal with: legal issues in cases involving drug abusers (diversion, sentencing and alternate disposal guidelines); case backlogs and prison overcrowding (guidelines for case selection and prosecution, case management and processing); confiscating the economic proceeds of drug-related criminality; and increasing the resources available for drug control efforts (how best to do it in practice).

4. Implementation and coordination arrangements

242. UNDCP will itself execute most of its legal assistance work during the biennium 1998-1999. While UNDCP will thus fully capitalize on its comparative advantage in legal assistance through its work with over 100 States with often fundamentally different legal systems and local preferences, the work undertaken will be widely networked and coordinated externally with other bilateral and multilateral service providers.

I. Other global activities: electronic data and information sharing

1. Major activities and achievements during 1998

243. To increase the speed and accuracy of the data and information transferred between UNDCP and Governments for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors used for licit purposes the computer and telecommunication system for national and international drug control continued to be implemented with national drug control administrations. The first meeting of a user group was was held at Vienna with the participation of six Governments. Thirteen new country installations were performed. A proposal to use $1.1 million from the dividend for development proposed by the Secretary-General was included in the set of funding recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

2. Objectives and strategies

244. Additional activities deriving from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly are reflected in the revised medium-term plan for 1998-2001, which calls for the use of "new technologies, particularly the Internet, to ensure that information disseminated about drugs contributes to the goal of reducing human suffering caused by drug abuse and illicit trafficking". With a view to meeting the new responsibilities, the following objectives have been identified:

(a) Objective 1: to establish a worldwide clearing house using the Internet in partnership with other international organizations, States and national, regional and international document centres. This should generate and make available better and more comprehensive information on drug control;

(b) Objective 2: to increase the information available to Governments and improve internal information management by expanding existing information systems in the areas of control of precursors, national drug control legislation and the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

(c) Objective 3: to develop frameworks for removal of illegal drug-related information from the Internet and mechanisms for privacy, confidentiality and security.

Table 10
Intercountry: sector, execution modality and location by source of funding, 1998-1999
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	1998-1999 approved initial budget			Changes				1998-1999 proposed revised budget		
				Cost		Volume				
	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	General-purpose	Special-purpose	Total
Sector										
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	1 570.3	2 384.1	3 954.4	118.8	3.0	166.8	4.2	311.0	3 929.0	4 240.0
Elimination of illicit crops	256.4	175.4	431.8	12.1	2.8	900.1	208.5	594.0	750.0	1 344.0
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	186.3	3 442.6	3 628.9	119.9	3.3	7 669.2	211.3	1 478.0	9 940.0	11 418.0
Intersectoral	2 911.6	4 573.3	7 484.9	187.8	2.5	(2 674.7)	(35.7)	1 137.0	3 861.0	4 998.0
Total	**4 924.6**	**10 575.4**	**15 500.0**	**438.6**	**2.8**	**6 061.4**	**39.1**	**3 520.0**	**18 480.0**	**22 000.0**
Execution modality										
UNDCP	4 253.6	7 426.6	11 680.2	330.1	2.8	8 357.2	71.6	3 258.8	17 108.7	20 367.5
Agencies	671.0	3 148.8	3 819.8	108.5	2.8	(2 295.8)	(60.1)	261.2	1 371.3	1 632.5
Total	**4 924.6**	**10 575.4**	**15 500.0**	**438.6**	**2.8**	**6 061.4**	**39.1**	**3 520.0**	**18 480.0**	**22 000.0**
Location										
Field level	635.3	2 771.2	3 406.5	96.2	2.8	557.6	16.4	449.8	3 610.5	4 060.3
Headquarters	4 289.3	7 804.2	12 093.5	342.4	2.8	5 503.8	45.5	3 070.2	14 869.5	17 939.7
Total	**4 924.6**	**10 575.4**	**15 500.0**	**438.6**	**2.8**	**6 061.4**	**39.1**	**3 520.0**	**18 480.0**	**22 000.0**

Notes

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[3] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F/S.93.XI.2.